A discourse of the Ciuile warres

late troubles in Fraunce, drawn into *Englishe by Geffray Fenton, and* deuided into three bookes,

Wherof

The first beginneth from the breach of peace in March. 1568. & cõtinueth till the death of the Prince of Conde.

The second, from his death till the battell at Mongontour, which was the first of October. 1569.

The third, conteineth varietie of matters chaunging in sundry places since that tyme.

Seene and allowed.

MON HEVR VIENDRA.

Imprinted at London by Henry Bynneman, for Lucas Harrison *and George Bishop.*

To the right honourable my ſinguler good Lord, Sir Henry Sidney, *knight of the order, the Q. Maieſties deputy* gouernour in her realme of Ireland, & Lord Preſidēt of her highneſſe Coūtrey and Marches of Wales in Englande.

NOtwithſtādyng (right honorable) my preſent inſufficiencie to write things woorthy any generall view, and much leſſe to ſtand afore your peculiar & graue iudgement, yet, in reſpect of your naturall affabilitie inclinable to honeſt indeuours, I am bolde (vnder this argument) to exhibite a ſimple effect of my ſeruiceable mynde ſo long tyme vowed to you & yours, as partly encouraged by the honourable regard of your vertuous Lady and wyfe to my firſt dedication, and partly induced by your name of ſinguler merite to all ſortes, but moſt of all by an auncient & ſetled deſire

leading me (as it were) in an aſpiring imaginacion, to bring forth ſomewhat worthy your honorable view & protectiō: wherin hauing as yet nothing of mine own to preſent your honor withal, it may like you (in the meane while) to receiue this ſhort report of the third and late French troubles, the ſame as they were lately writtē by a diligent eye witnes, aſſiſting all their actuall procedings vntill Ianuary laſt: ſo, not vnmeete to be reuealed to our countrey, no leſſe for the qualitie or freſheneſſe of the matter, which is very graue in it ſelfe, than for the truth and indifferencie of the author, who certeinly in either part, procedes with great modeſty, obſeruing with al ſuch ſinguler integritie as both the good ſorte may ſettle and confirme, & the reſt ſuffice & ſatiſfie without cauſe of offence, vnleſſe temperance and truth be offences to ſuch whoſe taſtes can abide no better diſpoſitions thā their own: And this as it is a moſt commendable order in writing, ſo hath it no ſmal grace in an hiſtory, and as carefully to be imitated of all ſortes, as the contrary is contemnable in any: beſides, if there be any dignitie (next after the ſacred word

of

of God) to wiſe writings on earth, a true hiſtory may iuſtly chalenge a firſt place, being (in dede) no ſmall parcel of the ſame ſacred word it ſelfe. If we alſo diſcend into Philoſophy, Hiſtory is her chiefeſt part in what degree ſo euer wiſe men wil place her, which *Plato* forgets not to affirme in reckening ſuch cities and people very happy, whoſe princes and ſoueraigne gouernours be Philoſophers, as though no parte of Philoſophy did more liuely and generally inſtruct a vertuous lyfe, thā hiſtories, who as with a certaine harmonie & ſweteneſſe to draw men to good by alluring examples of good mē, ſo, of the contrary expreſſing terrible ſucceſſes of the wycked with their tragicall endes, do euen hale vs from the euill to the better: the ſame happening moſt whē writers be vpright ſpeakers of the truth, & ſincere hable iudges of the ſame, likewiſe moderate praiſers, but free reprehenders, without affectation accordyng to the indifferent deſertes of the parties: which ſo much the more becomes the hiſtories of our tyme to be thus ſeaſoned, when we our ſelues be profeſſours of that heauenly and deuine Philoſophye,

which, in teaching vs the chiefe and hygh truthe, willes vs alſo to bee leſſe negligent of our own eſtimation, than (in ſwaruing from that which is honeſt and true) eyther to bleamiſh the one or ſlaunder the other in our chriſtian pietie, and that with ſuch a notable blot for euer, as liuing men, obiecting our faultes, as witneſſes eyther of malice or falshode, may alſo cõmende them to a perpetuall poſteritie. Such therefore is the excellent Maieſtie of a true hiſtorie, as nothing in humayne things is to bee preferred before it, and ſuch the neceſsitie of it both in priuate and publicke, as well in all ſtates and pollicies, as alſo conducible to Religion, directing wi.hall euerie degree in his duetie and true vſe of the ſame. And laſtly, it is the liuely Image of time and ſeaſons, whiche vnder God, moſt abſolutely, doth gouerne and reſolue oure tranſitorie endeuours and actions: A moſt true looking glaſſe for the ſoueraigne to beholde continually, and a ſound ſtudie for the ſubiect to bee had ſtill in vſe. Wherein (right Honorable) if I haue indutifully abuſed your wiſdom and graue experiẽce, and by

to

to much ſpeach and circũſtance ſlipt into *Phormyos* faulte, when he red to *Hannibal, de re militari*, It may like you to meaſure with my vehemencie to the cauſe, my reſpectiue deſire to your honour, who albeit is not (I know) without your deepe ſight and excellent iudgement in the tunges, yet it may pleaſe you to ſuffer this ſmall treatiſe (by your mediation) to becommunicated to others, to a publik benefit of many, and ſpeciall deface of ſlaunderers, who in this cõſpiring tyme do labour to confound both deuine and humayne things, leauing nothing vnſtayned which they may bring within the compaſſe of their carping natures.

And lykewyſe for my parte, albeit I am bolde to vſe this breefe diſcourſe, to ſollicite rather in my vnfayned faith and diſpoſition to your honour, than in any worthyneſſe in the trauayle, yet if youre honoure vouchſafe too receyue me and my meaning vvith that vertue vvhiche ſurely is peculiar in you: I ſhall not onely bee encouraged too greater things hereafter, but alſo others of woorthie

ſkill in dede, wil labour to honour you for this example, wherin I moſt humbly and faithfully commend vnto you my hart & deuotion, as alſo if I had any other thyng more deare or precious, I preſent it with an vnfained will to be commaunded as it beſt pleaſeth your honour, whom God long preſerue to your prince, country, and frendes. At London the xxiiij. of May. 1570.

Your honors humbly to commaund Geffray Fenton.

THE TABLE.

A

AEsse vpon Vienne, fol. 89
The Lord of Acier, fo. 13 deuideth his horsmē, fo. 14 the numbre of his armye, fo. 19 the order of the same fol. 19 his sicknes. fol. 137
The Duke of Alba a Spanyard. Fol. 5
Ales at Seuennes fol. 15
The Lord Admirall sicke. fol. 137. he sendeth Monsieur de la Noue, & Monsieur de la Loue to Montgontour, fol. 153
Monsieur de Amazey slain & hewen in peeces. fol. 6
The Lord de Andelot, fol. 11. his death. fol. 74
Angoulesme beseeged, fol. 20 and taken, fol. 20. and sommoned. fol. 77
The Duke of Angiou the kings brother, fol. 12. seeke the rest in the name of Monsieur.
The Armye of the Duke of Sweburg or Deux Ponts. fol. 87
Argence. fo 62
The Assembly of Catholikes. fo. 10
The Assembly of the Prince of Condey. fol. 10
Aubeterre a towne. fo. 30
Aubeterre a castle takē fo. 71
The Duke of Aumal wryteth to the duke of Swebrug 78
The duke of Aumal is in Loraine. fol. 33
The Prince of Auraigne and his sonne, fo. 87. the departure of the said Prince from Fay la Vineuse. fol. 145
Auuergne and Bourbonnois exempt from preaching. 5

B

BAis vpon Fais. fol. 15
Baron of Adrets, fo 53 the furniture for his retourne. fol 101
Bassac a village. fol 58
Battaile of Mongontour. 154
The lord of Baudine hurt. 28
Beauuoir vpon Matra. 56
Bearne a countrey of the Q. of Nauarre taken, 127. won againe. 127
Bertis a village in Perigueux. 31

Bergerac a toune. 71. taken. 50
la Borde a captaine. 45. killed at Jureb:au. 46
the Earle of Briſſac ſlaine. 73
the Lord of Bonnuel takē. 227
the Lord of Bouccard. 31. his death. 75
la Boutonne a riuer in Santonge. 66
Bourbonnois and Auuergne without preaching. 5
Bourſaut diſcomfited. 51
Branthomme a toun taken. 96
Bricquemau the yonger, cheefe captaine of the fotemen. 87
Brillan a Gaſcon captaine. 92
a Bridge built againe by the kings brother ouer Char 58
a Bridge of boates on Char 63
Bandes of Frenche men of the Princes, depart frō Poitou & Touraine and withdrue thē ſelues to la Charite. 26

C

CAluerat a captaine ſlayne. 125
Cariage of Guiſe and Briſſac taken. 36
the Campe of thoſe of the religion called the campe of the Princes. 27
Captaines beeing within Poytiers. 117
many Captaines ſlaine wythin Poitiers. 134
Cardinall of Lorraine and his a herents. 105
Catholikes licenced to weare armor. 4
Chāpigny beſiegd & taken. 43
Chabanay a caſtle taken. 96
Chaſtelerault a toune. 32
Chaſtelerault taken. 98. after beſieged. 140
Chaſtelier Portant ſlaine. 62
Caſtles taken nigh to Poit. 118
la Charite beſieged & takē. 84
la Charite beſieged by the lord of Sanſac. 99
Chauuigny vppon Vienne. 33. the taking thereof. 34
Chaſteau Leueſque in Perigueux. 96
La Chapelle a caſtle taken. 96
the nōbring of Catholikes. 7
Charge or onſet on the Earl of Briſſacs footemen. 40 onſet of the Admiral at Iarnac. 62 of the Prince of Condey. 62. on the captain Chaumont & other. 70 on the lord of Mowy, nigh to Mongont. 154
Chaſteau-neuf on Charante taken. 57

the Lord Changy slaine. 134
Saint Chastie in Perigueux 28
Challus a toun of Limosin. 86
Chinon a toun in Tourain. 47
S. Christopher a steple take. 19
Cipieres hewne in peeces. 5
La Coche a captaine. 16. is discõfited. 33. hewn in peces. 49
Coignac in Santonge, 57
Colombine a captaine. 75
Councel of the duke de Alba 5
Courses vnto the gates of Poitiers. 119
the third Ciuill warre. 2

D

the Dauphinois are valiaunt men. 36
Daunoux came to rescue Poitiers. 122
the Lord Desternay. 88
the Deuise of the cornet of the Lord of Acier. 14
Dominico Dalbe & his iudgement. 145. put to death. 152
Dordonne a riuer. 19
Duke of Swebrug or Deux ponts. 78 assembleth warriors. 79. writeth to the king. 79 maketh his protestatiõs and offers. 83. entreth into France and taketh la Charite. 84. passeth the Riuer of Vienne. 86. dieth. 86. the description of his armie. 7

E

EDicte of the king. 17. touching offices. 18
Eiselles a castle taken. 75
Enterprise on the castle of Lusignan 53. on S. Iohns d'Angely. 67. on Angoulesm. 69
Entrich t a captain killed. 155
Espondillan captaine. 14
Encontre before Lodun. 46. at Iarnac. 61
an Enterprise on Bourges in Berry.

F

FAy la Vineuse a toun. 144
the earle of S. Fiour. 88
S. Flowrant an Abbey. 50
Fort of Mouuans. 15
S. Foy taken. 46

G

Garnisõ in the towns yelded. 2
Gascour a captaine slaine. 136
Gran Villars cheefe captaine of the footemen. 87
Guerin Ganspgorffe chiefe captaine of the footemen. 87
the Duke of Guise arriueth at Poit. 117. thẽ departeth. 103
the Lord of Guron. 100

H

HAns of Theres. 87
Hans Boucke. 87
Henry de Eſtaine. 87
Hercules the Princes ſeruaunt hewne in peeces. 6
Hewing to peces of the Lord of Cipieres and his train. 5 of the Lord of Amanzey. 6 of the Lord of Rapin, and others. 6

I

IAnlis death. 49
Iarnac beſieged. 56. takē 56
at Iazenail an encounter 35. the numbre of the dead. 36
the Earle of Ioyeuſe. 44
Iudgements executed againſt thoſe of the religion. 210

K

The King commeth to Amboiſe. 125 gathereth force. 126
The King, Queene mother, and Cardinal come to Nyort. 168
The Kings comming to Angiers. 188

L

LAnceknights diſcomfited at Montgontour. 160
Lendurean a captaine reuolteth. 68
Letters of the king repugnāt to the Edict of peace. 4
Letters of the Marſhall of Mommorency. 116
Letters of the Queene of Nauarre to the king. 20 to the Queene mother. 24. to my Lord the kings brother. 26. to the cardinal of Bourbon. 26 to the Queene of England. 38
Letters of the Admirall. 116
Leylle a ryuer. 28
Lille Bouchard vpon Vienne. 44
Lodowicke and Henry earles of Naſſaw, brethren. 87
Lodune a toune. 45. ſomned to yelde 45. an encounter before the ſame. 46. la Loue marſhall of the campe. 89
The Earl of Lude beſieged in the caſtle of Mirebeau. 45. then taketh it. 46. beſieged at Nyort. 46
Luſignan. 53. taken. 99. yelded vp againe. 168

M

Manſfield earl an Alman. 87

Marſhall

Marshall of Montmorencye writeth to the admirall, 116
Marquis of Mezieres. 20
The Lady Marqueſſe of Rottelin. 77
a Meſſenger ſent to the prince of Condey for peace. 41
the Lord of Martigues. 12
Mazillac a towne taken. 18
Medoc an Iſle taken. 76
Melle a toune in Poitou taken 57
Melluſigne. 100
Menigours a village. 35
la Merie a captaine ſlaine. 93
Meſtrall a captain. 101
Millan in Roargues. 16
Mirebeau in Poictiers yelded 37. then beſieged and taken. 45
Mongontoue in Poitou. 153. a battaile before the toune. 157
Monſieur the Kings brother cheſe of the Catholikes. 27 gathereth power at Orleans and Toures. 28. departeth from Poitiers. 28 commeth to Chaſtelleraut. 32. drawweth towardes Chynon. 47. receyueth Rutters for hys aid. 54. preſenteth himſelfe in battaile before Coignac. 58. paſſeth ouer the Riuer Charante. 59. diſchargeth part of his armie. 98. beſiegeth Chaſteleraut. 140. thā raiſeth his ſiege. 142. gathereth new power at Chynon. 152. thē departeth. 152 determineth to giue aſſault to Montgontour. 157. he encouragēth his men. 158
general Muſter of the Catholikes. 8
Monluc a knight entreth into Perigueux. 86. will ſuccour Poitiers. 125
Montauban. 2
Monteſquieu a Gaſcon. 62
Montgomery an Earle. 12. ſet vppon atla Motte. 52. ſent into Angouleſme 69. ſetteth the ſayd towne in order. 70. is ſent into Gaſcony. 85. gathereth togither the forces of the Vicounts. 127. diſcomfiteth the lord of Tarides. 128
The Lorde of Moruilliers death. 94
La Motte captaine, a Gaſcon.
The lord of Mounans. 14. his fort. 15. he paſſeth the Rhoſ

ne. 16 his diſcomfiture. 29
the lord of Mouy. 88. hurte at the comming forthe of Nyort. 167 his death 167
Mucidan taken. 72
Muſtring of the Princes horſmen 67. of the fotemen. 74
Montbrun and Mirabel lords, depart frō their cāp with the diſcouiſe of their viage. 170
Martigues death. 211

N

the ſiege raiſed from Nauerreis. 127
Earles of Naſſau, Lodouic, and Henry brethren. 87
the Nobilitie of Daulphinois. 7. excuſe them ſelues of taking othe. 7
Noutron a toune taken. 85
the Lord de la Noue. 60
Noyers in Burgondy. 9. the ſame taken. 185
Nyort beſieged. 94. giuē ouer
Nimes the toune and caſtle taken. 201

O

Oiſans a borough. 16
Ordering of the princes army. 32
Ordering of the armye at La Roche. 90
Orleās aſſēbly of catholiks. 28
Ouerthrow of the Lorde of Mouuaus. 29
Othe to the king. 6
Oth of the prince of Nauar. 68

P

Peace made. 1
Peace more hurtful thā war. 8
Pāprow a vilage in Poitou. 34
the Lord of Pardillan. 59
Pope ſendeth ſuccour. 88
Parley of Angouleſme. 70
Palquier a captaine. 14
Paſſage ouer Lot. 18
the Lorde of Pierre Gourd. 15. his diſcomfiture. 29
Peter Viret priſoner. 97
Perrol a captaine ſlainę. 93
the Lord of Pilles taketh the ile of Medoc. 76
the Lord of Pluueau. 59
Pluueas regimēt of fotemē. 62
the earl of Pampadon ſlain. 73
Pons in Santonge beſieged. 30 taken. 34
Poitiers beſieged. 120. all the diſcourſe til the raiſing of the ſiege. 142
Prince of Cōde diſarmeth him ſelf. 1. watched by ſpies. 8. departeth from Noyers. 9. withdraweth himſelfe to Rochell. 10. anſwereth a meſſenger ſēt vnto him for peace. 41. hys death

death before Iarnac. 62. his horsemen flee. 63. a notable deuise in his ensigne. 65
Prince of Nauar sweareth. 68
Princes depart from Nyort. 55
Princes constrayned to take armes. 82
Princes marche to ioyne with the Almans. 84
Princes army described. 88
Partenay in Poitou lost. 166

Q

the Queene mother at Limoges. 88. encourageth the soldiors. 89
the Queene of Nauarre and hir childré arriue at the cãp. 20 hir cõming to Thony Charante 65 hir departure from thence. 66

R

RAncon an Italian Marquis taken.
Rapin hewn in peeces. 6
Regiments of Dolphine, wyth the names of their chefe captaines. 13
Rutters come to ayd the kings brother. 54
Remedy to conserue the kingdome 103
Reynold Cracco. 87
Renell a Marquis, 88
Request of those of the religion to the king. 101
Roannois a Duke taken. 13. after set at libertie. 71
la Roche foucaut. 9
la Roche a village in Limosin. 90
Rochelle. 1
the Lord of Rouray. 77
Ruffec a castle taken. 57
Request made to the Princes by those of Daulphine, and their answer. 170

S

SAinctes in Saintonge. 37
Saint Genais a toun in Poitou taken. 97
Sainr Tirier la Perche a toune in Limosin. 99
Sanserre a toune. 1
Sauigny a castle taken. 44
Saulmur a toune. 11
Sanzay entreth into Poitiers with bands of men. 145
Succour from the duke of Aumale to late. 84
the Lord of Sessac taken 52
Siege of Angouleime 20. of Ponts. 30. of Mirebeau. 45. of Sanzarre 53 of Mucidan. 72. of Bourge in Bourdelois. 76. of la Charite. 83. of

of Nyort. 94. of la Charite by Sanſac. 99. of Luſignan, 99 of Poitiers. 120. of Nauerreis. 227. of Chaſtelleraut. 140
Siege raiſed frō Poitiers. 142. from Chaſtelleraut. 140
the Lord of Soubize. 59
the Lord Stroſſy taken. 92
the lord ſteward Scot ſlain. 62
Skirmiſhes at Jazenail. 25. at Beauuoir on Matta. 56. at Baſſac. 60. at Coignac. 64. at Aeſle in Lymoſin, 89. at Port de Pille. 143. at Montgontour. 154
S. Iohn d'Angely ſomoned to yelde, with all the diſcourſe of the ſiege. 176 the Lord of S. Heran hurt. 193

T

TAllard in Daulphine take vnwares. 11
the Earle of Tandes. 53
Tanlay in Burgonie. 9
the Lord of Tarrides. 127. hys ouerthrow. 128
the Lord of Tauanies. 154
the Lorde of Teligny ſent to Nyort. 65. leadeth men to ſuccour Chaſtellerault. 142
the Temporall goodes of the church men ſold. 51
the Territories of the Quene mother exempt from preaching and the territories of the kings brother. 5
at Tours the kings brothers aſſembly. 28
the Third ciuill warres. 2
Towns take by the prince. 10

V

VAcherie a captaine ſlaine 122
the Lord of Vallauoire. 14
Valfreniere a captain ſlain. 76
Villages burnt in Perigueux. 32.
the Lord of Villiers. 98
Villiet lord of S. Mary ſlain 71
Viret a miniſter enpriſond. 97
the Vicountes. 85
Viſere a riuer. 28
La Viue a riuer of Montgontour. 156
Wolfgange duke of Swebrug 78. the duke of Aumal writeth to him. 9
Wolrard of Manſfield. 87
the third ciuill Warre. 2
Warle in Bearne. 127

Y

The Lord of Iuoye. 49

FINIS.

¶A shorte Discourse of the Ciuill warres and last troubles in Fraunce, vnder Charles the ninth.

The fyrste Booke.

IMmediatly vppon the peace in Marche. 1568. and the same published in the Princes armie, afore *Chartres*, the sayd Prince, the better to aduouch his ready obedience to the King, did not only disarme himself and people, with present dismisse of suche strangers as were come to his succours, but also disgarrysoned with a ready and dutyfull spæde, euery towne and village, which he eyther held or gouerned, wherin he was reuerently obeyed vpon the very fyrst motion: onely the towne of *Rochell* was exempted, as in respecte of their auncient priuiledge, pretendyng frée dispence that waye: The townes also of *Montauban* & *Sanserre* delayed their consentes, as sæing matters not so surely quieted as the case required. This peace gaue great hope

The prince of Conde disarmeth himselfe.

of perpetuall benefit to ſuche as ſeeke and embrace the quiet of *Fraunce*, albeit, it broughte forthe a contrarie iſſue, for as it was, in ſome ſingular parte, a confirmation of a former peace in the yeare 1562. So is it alſo the begynning and originall cauſe of a third ciuill warre incenſed in this realme, whereof we meane to giue preſent report.

The third ciuill warre.

Immediatly that the ſaid townes were ſurrendred, & the Prince abſolutely diſarmed, ỹ gouerners of the prouinces (which be all of the Romiſh religion) ſeaſed vpon all the townes, ports, paſſages & fortreſſes in *Fraũce*, beſtowing therin huge & mighty garriſons at their pleſure, and ſuch as reſembled themſelues in condition touching the general cauſe & quarel, by which meanes many of the reformed religiõ, abiding ſtil within thoſe townes, hapned into ſundry heauy diſquiets & troubles bothe in their goods and prouiſions for releef, deſcending to their enimies as praie & ſpoiles, & alſo in their perſons violentely enduring the inciuil diſpoſition of murderous ſouldiers, enclined altogither to bloud: wherin notwithſtanding his maieſtie diſpatched ordinarie

Gariſons put in the townes ſurrendred.

narie cõmandements by letters patents, and other expeditions to the gouerners & people directers of his iustice, aswel to suffer them of the Religion to remayn within the townes of their naturall dwelling, as also to communicate in a generall vse and exercise of their religion, goods honors charges and estates, according to the edict of peace, yet there was either nothing don at all, or else to small purpose of redresse: for if they suffred any to reenter the sayde townes, they were such as they esteemed of least affection to the sayde religion, and they bothe constrayned in the very entrie into the townes to yelde vp suche armes and weapons as they then had, & also such as neyther had, nor neuer proued the vse of any; were enforced to bye and delyuer them to the officers, otherwyse they shold not haue ben receiued, the same being an expresse & manifest way to disarme them, & being once naked, the easier to run vpon and deuoure them, as it was truly supposed: themselues in this mean while & their faction bare weapons, and rayled greater garde than in the tyme of warre.

Those of the religion shut out of townes

Meanes to disarme the of the religion.

This syngular licence or libertie to

beare armes amongſt themſelues (without that the Proteſtantes durſte eyther wear any or argue with them) did ſo whet theyr ſharpe and eyger diſpoſitions, that they attempted vppon the naked Proteſtantes many actual and violent wrongs, the ſame thundering indifferently as wel vpon the troupes retyred within the townes, as ſuche as were denyed to enter, whoſe ſtate was ſo muche the more miſerable, as eyther they wandred in preſent perill, or were incerteyne of any aſſured place or ſafe ſtaye of aboade. The matter thus diuoluing from euyll to worſſe, the enimies of the religion ſeeing themſelues come almoſt to the laſt and extreme limit and end of their entent, began to raiſe and do many diſorders altogyther contrary to the Edict of peace, yea and albeit the king did expreſly auouche his vnfained wil and pleaſure to the execution of the ſayd Edict ſimply and purely without any modification or reſtraynte, yet his maieſtie afterward, gaue out a contrary declaration, enclоſed in certeyn letters, ſent to the lords of *Montare* and *Sainct Heram*, to whom he ſignified, ỹ it was neuer his meaning that

Letters of the king cõtrary to the Edicte of peace.

the

the Edict shold take place, or tolerate preachings in the countreys of *Auuergne*, and *Bourbonois*, nor in any lands belonging to the Quéene his mother, the lords of *Anjou* and *Allençon*, his brothers, the L. Cardinal of *Bourbon* and Duke of *Montpensier*, the same impugning manyfestly the sayde Edict, which did only reserue and exempt the Prouostie and Vicontie of Parys.

There rested nowe no more to the enimies of the Religion, but procéede to the execution of their enterprise in deuouring the cõtrary part, albeit folowing the counsel of the duke of *Alba* sent to the King, to seale first on the chiefe and principall professers of the Religion, to the ende to subdue with more ease the meaner sort, vsing this phrase, (that the head of one Salmon was of greater value than fiue hundreth Creuises) they resolued to entrap in euery Prouince the hyghest proppes and pilers of the sayd Religion, executing their fyrst effect on the Lorde *de Cipieres*, sonne to the Counte of *Tande* in *Prouence*, who returning from *Piedmount*, where he had visited with reuerence the Duke of *Sauoy*, and lodging in *Ferieux*, a towne in *Pro-*

Counsell of the duke of Alba.

uence, was there murdred with. xxx. gẽtlemen of his traine. The Lord d' Amanzey lieutenant to the lord d' Andelot of his cõpanyes of mẽ at armes, standing at ẏ gate of his house with one of his litle childrẽ in his hande, was also murdred: many other murders and bloudy slaughters were horribly thundred vpon the syde of the religion during this time, as the bouchery done at *Blandy* vpon Hercules, houshold seruant to the prince of Conde, and the Lorde de Rapyn, who being dispatched into *Langue doc* for the seruice, and vnder safe conduct of the king, by the court of of parlyament of *Thoulouse* was sent headlesse out of this world: ẏ murders also done at *Roan, Amyens, Yssoudun, Bourges*, wt infinite other places, wherin diuers sorts & numbers of the sayde religion haue bin vnnaturally cut in pieces, and yet neither iustice done, nor remedie applyed how soeuer they haue bin solicited by vehement sute.

Amanzay.

Hercules houshold seruant to the prince.

In this meane whyle in the moneth of July, the gouerners of the prouinces wer earnest suters to the Nobilitie professours of the religion, to offer an othe of fidelitie, according to a forme sent by them, which they

Request to offer an oth to the King.

they sayde his maiestie had already receyued, whereof the sayde states of Nobilitie, and specially they of *Dauphyne* excused thẽ selues, bicause (sayd they) if wæ only should dœ it, and not they of the Romishe opinion, they might charge vs secretly with the crime of Infidelitie, as hauyng assisted the parte of the Prince of Conde, and that for that cause suche othe should be required of them and not of others, the contrary wherof was fully verified by the Edict of peace, the king declaring ẏ whatsoeuer was don in the sayd warre by the prince, was done for his seruice. By this mean & cause they excused to tender any such othe, offering notwithstãding to dœ it, if they of the Romish side wold ioyne with them, & so to be suters to his maiestie that it might bee so.

Now notwithstãding ẏ edict, & in place to entertein & obserue the purpose & meaning of it, ẏ gouerners of ẏ prouinces sent cõmandement to all ẏ were castle kepers within their charge, to survey & make nũbers of all such of the Romish religiõ only as were apt & able to beare armes, wherin they were redily obeyed: with this further & expresse charge, that suche as had no

armoure should forthwith prouide them, remayning all in a perfect readinesse vpon their first sommons or warning.

Generall musters.

In ỳ next August after this view, grew generall musters without enhabling or allowing any of the reformed Religion, which made thẽ suspect the sequele, with feare that all was raised for their ruyne, and to restore and incense an other Ciuill warre, seeing withal, that they were handled worse and worse, as charged with such intollerable exactions, that in common likelihode and truthe, suche time of peace was more perillous, heauy & hurtfull to them, than the furie of an open warre, whose violence they myght by meanes eyther auoyde or qualefie.

The Prince and the Admiral watched.

The Prince him selfe (being thus disarmed) was not without his high perill, for that neyther hee nor the Lord Admiral could haue suche suretie in any of their owne houses, as eyther their doings or lyues were without daunger, so that being watched and warded in & about their Castels and capitall places, were driuen to go from house to house with their wyues and children in their armes, and finally

ly the sayd Prince was constrayned to retire to *Noyers* in *Burgongne*, and the Lorde Admirall to *Tanley*, a house of the Lorde d'Andelot his brother. Noyers. Tanley.

There were sent also sundrie espialles to measure and iudge the heighte of the walles of *Noyers*, and conspire meanes to take the Prince, wherin, least they should fayle in the effect of their enterprise, there marched thither also diuers troupes of mẽ of warre. The same, albeit not so couertlie done, but came to the knowledge of the Prince, who (after he had giuen the King knowledge of it) departed from *Noyers* the.xxiij. daye of Auguste with the Princesse his wyfe great with childe, the yong Princes his children, the Lord Admirall, Madame d'Andelot, with their seuerall traines, taking their waye into *Angoulmois* towardes the house of the Lorde *De la Rochefoucaut*. And albeit all the Portes, Bridges, and Townes vppon *Loere* were eyther absolutely sealed, or so directed as they became impedimentes to their passage, yet such was their necessitie and perill, as they aduentured to passe the sayd Riuer by vnknowne fordes comming at Countie Rochefoucaut.

laſt not without extréeme hazarde, to the place of *Rochefoucaut*, from whence, in reſpecte of the doubtfull ſecuritie of that place, they retired to *Rochel*. Immediatly vpon the bruite of their retire to *Rochel*, was generall amaſſe and leuies of men of warre on al ſydes, reaſſẽbling alſo the camp, not altogither diſmiſſed, albeit diſperſed ſince the former warre: the ſame threatning no leſſe malice and peril to the Prince, than preciſe warning to enter into garde to reſiſte their imminent violẽce, whereuppon he cauſed to come to him the Lord d'Andelot which was then in *Brytayne* with ſuch force as he could any way leuie, diſpatching the like ſommons to all the Lordes, Knightes, Gentlemen, and Captaynes of the reformed Religion.

ochell.

ſſemblie f the Ca- olikes.

ſſemblie f the rince.

The Nobilitie of the countreys of *Poitou, Saintõge, Perigueux, Angoulmois*, with other their frõtier neighbors, were forthwith with ỹ ſaid Prince with certeyn cõpanies of fotmẽ of the ſaid coũtreis, with whom he put himſelf to the fielde, & toke the townes of *Saintes. Coignac*, & *S. Iean d'Angely* in *Saintlonge, Niort, Partenay, Fõtenay le Conte, Saint-meſent, Montagu*, and

Melle

Melle in *Poytou*, & by meane of certeyn intelligence seased vpon *Blaye*, and therein was planted in garrison the regiment of fotemen of the Lord de Pluueau.

It happened not many dayes afore that those of ỳ religiõ were not only chased out of ỳ town of *Tallard* in *Dauphine*, but also oppressed with many priuat wrongs by ỳ cõtrary syde, who made stronger watch & warde within ỳ town, thã during ỳ war: the same kindling such indifferent feare & stomack in ỳ oppressed protestãts, as they drew into assemblie with certeyne of *Prouence*, and retired to *Gapensoys* (as hauing no aboade of suretie in their own Countrey) with whõ vpon ỳ end of this August they presented thẽselues in battaill afore *Tallard* in ỳ very dauning of the day, & entring forthwith the town by force & meane of the Captayne of the Castell, they killed about.ix.men which they found in armes. Tallard taken.

In this meane whyle the Lorde d'Andelot marching towards the Prince, directed his waye to *Saulmur*, as of purpose to passe there the Riuer of *Loere*, enforcing (as it were) so harde a passage, the rather to ioyne with the Prince:

Ther-

There were with him at that tyme the Counte Mongomery, with many other great Lordes, with diuerſe numbers of horſemen and certeyne enſeignes of fotmen.

uke of njou, bro- er to the ing.

The Duke of *Anjou* brother to the King, being vnfainedly informed of the place where the Dandelot ment to paſſe, diſpatched the Lord Martignes to preuent him, who putting himſelf within *Saulmur* thought ſo to withſtand his paſſage ouer the Riuer. Afore d'Andelot was within iij. leages of *Saulmur*, & at his bayt, the ſaid Martignes departed frõ *Angers*, with. ij. hũdreth horſemen, &. iiij. hundred harquebuſears on fote, whom he made to marche along the cauſſey in this order: two hundreth ſhot before, and the reſt behind. And albeit ỹ d'Andelot had warning of his cõming, yet, he forced his own paſſage as it were in deſpite of his ſuffraunce, & ſo with the diſcomfite of certeyne fotemen, he entred *Saulmur*, wherin there was no garriſon afore: By this meanes ỹ d'Andelot was defeated in purpoſe, & his paſſage alſo ſo intercepted as he was driuẽ to wade the riuer, & with great perill aduenter his people

people thorow ỹ fourdes thrée leagues beneath *Saulmur*: a thing which earst was neuer sought nor attẽpted of any. Ye directed thẽ his way by *Poyton*, & in passing by *Loudun* he take prisoner the Duke of *Rohannoys* great Esquier of *Fraunce*, being in his house at *Oyron*, whom he sent after to *Rochel*, and so ioyned his force with the Princes armie in the countrey of *Poyton*, about the beginning of October. 1568. Duke de Rohannois prisoner.

The Lord d'Acyer by warrant from ỹ Prince, raised in *Dauphyné* vij. regimẽts of fotmen, and al of the protestants of the sayd Countrey, diuiding them into these many numbers & gouernours: The Lord de Montbrun had ten enseignes and one Cornette of horsemen. The charge of the Lord d'Aucoune was eight enseignes & one Cornet of horsemen. The Lorde de Sainct Romain, being ioyned with the L. of Virieu his vncle had. xvij. enseignes & one Cornet of horsemen. The cõpanie of the Lord of Blacous was only xiiij. enseignes of fotemen: the Lorde de Mirabell ten enseignes, the L. du Chelard. xij. enseignes, and the L. d'Orese only iiij. enseignes. Besides, the said L. d'Acyer made le- The Lord d'Acier.

nie

nie in *Prouence* of one regimen of fotmen conteyning .v. enſeignes, vnder charge of ỹ L. Paule de Mouuans, togither with .ij. cõpanies of horſemen, the one led by the L. Vallauoire, Captayne of a hundred light horſemen, and the other harquebuſiers on horſebacke, vnder Capteyne Palquier.

The Lord de Mouuans.

Ye rayſed alſo in ỹ coũtrey of *Languedoc* iiij. regiments of fotmẽ, cõteyning. xxxv. enſeignes, & bequeathed thẽ to ỹ cõduct of ỹ Lords de Baudine his brother, ỹ knight d'Ambres, la Mouſson, & Bouillargues, togither with .ij. cõpanies of light horſmen: the one of the L. d'Acier himſelfe, & the other of the L. d'Eſpondillan. There were alſo in the cõpanie of the L. d'Acier about ij. hundreth Gentlemen well appoynted: his Cornet was grœne, drawne in forme of a Hidra, with many heads of Cardinals and diuerſe ſortes of Monkes, bearing the figure of a Hercules fighting with thẽ, w̃ this inſcription aboue, Qui caſſo crudeles: conteyning the number and ſelfe letters of hys name intricately reuerſed: Iaques du Cruſſol.

Leuies of men in Languedoc.

Deuiſe of the L. d'Acier in his Cornet.

In the countryes of *Viuarez* & *Roargues*, the ſayd L. d Acier dreſſed alſo .ij. regimẽts of

of ſoldemen, the one of the Lorde Pierregourde, conteyning. xiij. enſeignes, & the other of the vicont de Pannat bearing. v. enſeignes, beſydes the companie of the L. de Thoras Capteyn of. C. light horſemen: the general aſſemblie and mœting of the armie was at *Allés* a town in *Languedoc*.

It was harde to them of *Dauphiné* to paſſe the *Roſne* and ſo ioyne with the reſt of ẏ armie, bycauſe their enimies had ſeaſed al the bridges vpon the ſayd riuer: albeit ẏ L. de Mouuans (who was formoſt in theſe companies) came to the ſhoare of *Roſne* on the ſyde of *Bas-ſur-Bas*, & there with a wonderful diligẽce & ſpæde within leſſe than. xxiiij. houres, he rayſed a defenſible fort, the better to repulſe ẏ enimie ẏ elſe would trouble his paſſage: by ẏ ayde of this fort his cõpanie gained ẏ other ſide of the riuer, & ſo cõſequently all the reſte one after an other, except the Lorde de Saint Romain, who paſſed ouer at *Peiraut*. This paſſage was made about the. x. and xj. of September. 1568. and the ſayde Fort called *Le fort de Mouuans*.

The L. de la Coche, a gẽtlemã of *Dauphiné* had like charge to erect a regimẽ of

ſol-

footemen, albeit bëeing discouered by the garrison of *Grenoble*, by whom he endured certeyn waspish skirmishes, and after enforced to retire aboue an ordinarie spæde to the territories of the duke of *Sauoy*, leauing his lieutenant *De sainct Marie* in the borow *D'oysons*, the same being wonne by hym not many dayes afore, and nowe enforced to leaue it and accompany the sayd Lord de la Cloche into *Sauoye*, And sæyng besides the difficultie to ioyne with the L. D'acyer, he wandred with his cõpanies, & & diuiding them into.viij.enseignes of footmen & certein horsmen, marched towards *Almayney*, the same Regiment being for the most part al of *Lyonnoys* and *Dauphynoys*, and thether retired to eschue the persecutions of their owne countries.

The Regimẽts of *Dauphyne* being passed the riuer of *Rosne* (as is sayd) the Lord D'acyer began then to marche with suche spëede and happy trauell, that about the xxiij. of September the armie arriued at the said *All'es*, and from thence drew a direct way to *Myllan* in *Roargnes*, deuiding notwithstanding his companies into seueralties in respect of the sterilitie of the coun-

countrey of victuals and other neceſſities for warre, and ſo came to the ſaid *Myllaw* the laſt of the ſayd September.

The. xxviij. of the ſame moneth was published at *Paris* an edict, wherin ỹ king drawes out at length al chaunces hapned and paſſed within his realme for the matter of Religion, preferring amongeſt the reſt, that the Edict of Januarie gyuing the firſte ſufferaunce or leaue to the Proteſtants to vſe an exercise of their religion, was but prouiſionall vntill his full age, and that his maieſtie had no meanyng to force obſeruation of any Edicte made touching the ſayd Religion, and therefore being nowe at the age of maiorite, he pronounced generall defence ageynſt all vſe & exercise of the ſame religion thorough all his realm and contreys of his obedience, charging by an areſt irreuocable, and that vpon peyne of confiſcation of body & goods, not to haue any other practiſe of Religion within any of his ſayd countreys and landes than accordyng to the catholike church of *Rome*, which bothe he and his predeceſſours, haue ſo long tyme helde and mayntained, enioyning preciſely vpon like peine Kyngs edict.

al miniſters of the ſayd reformed re ligion to auoyde his ſayd realme within. xv. days with this prouiſion at laſt, that they of the ſayd religon ſhould not be in any ſort cyſted or ſearched in their conſciences, albeit both after and notwithſtanding the ſayde Edict, they haue' ben oppreſſed more than afore, and that with ſuch violẽce as diuers haue reuolted.

Another edict of the King.

The ſame day alſo was publiſhed another edict in' the ſayde parlyament at *Paris* wherein the king gaue abſolute order that not only fromthenſforth he wold not be ſerued with any officers profeſſing that religion, but alſo they ſhoulde be immediately ſuſpended of their eſtates and charges, with cõmaundement to reſigne them into his handes within. xv. dayes, otherwayes he wold prouide ſupplies of the Romiſh ſort: it is long ſince theſe edicts were vppon the preſſe, albeit they were not proclaymed afore now.

Now the Lorde d'Acyer parting from *Myſſaw* the v. of October toke his way to *Cadenac*, as of purpoſe to paſſe there the riuer of Lot, and in his waye cauſed to ſommon the towne of *Marzillac* the whiche

with

without great denyall, and vnder certeine conditions set open her gates, and the morow after he toke the tower called *Saincte Christophle*, with a prette garison of prests in it. And so marching further he arriued at the said *Cadenat* the.r.of October, with entent to passe the ryuer of *Dordone* at *Solliac*, where in respect the Lord de Mont-luc coasted him to withstād his passage, he assembled all his armie in a place called *Peirac* in *Quercy*, finding vpō that view.rvij. thousand harquebusiers, and.vij. thousand Pykes, and nyne hundred horsmen in good poynt, and well disposed to fight.

Marz taken and the towre Saincte Christophle.

Number of of the L. Daciers armie.

In the same place he deuided his armie into two parts, the auantgard & battaile: in the vantgarde he set.vj.regimens of the *Dauphynoys*, with the horsmen of the same countrey, and in the mayne battayle hée bestowed the regimens of *Languedoc*, *Prouence*, *Vuarez*, and *Roargues*, with the regimen of the Lord d'Orose *Dauphynois*, al which cōpanies passed by force ouer ỹ said riuer of *Dordone* on the side of *Solliac*, frō whence the sayde Lord of Mont-luc was departed the day before, as hauing sounded the sayd ryuer, and founde it passable

almoſt in euery place, and he not ſtrong ynough to hinder the paſſage of ſuche an armie: this was the xiiij. day of the ſayde October in the yeare abouesayd.

Angouleſme beſieged.

Now that the Prince of Conde had receyued the force and troupes whiche the Lorde Dandelot brought to hym, he came to beſiege the towne of *Angouleſme*, cauſing to be drawne thither from *Rochel*. iiij. canons and. ij. Culuerins, with the which he made a breache on that ſyde towarde *Periqueux*, the ſame albeit not ſufficient, and therfore remoued his batterie on that ſyde which they cal the Park: and bicauſe they that wer within vſed great diligence to fill vp the breache, he made to be mounted vpō the vault of the temple of *S. Claire*, two culuerins to beat within the breach, the ſame diſtrelling ſo ſtraytly them within, that in the end hauing mainteyned the ſiege aboute. viij. dayes, the Marquiſe of *Meziere*, their gouerner, yelds the town by compoſition to the Prince.

Angouleſme taken.

The Quene of Nauarre & his ſonne.

Duryng this ſiege arriued the Quéne and yong prince of Nauarre her ſon, with madame Catherine her daughter, accompanied with. iij. regiments of *Gaſcoyn* ſoldiers

men, the one vnder charge of the Lord De Pilles, conteyning xviij. enseignes, an other gouerned by the Vicount de Montamma, of x. enseignes, and the third of ix. enseignes, led by the Vicount de Samct Magrin, with. viij cornets of light horsmen of the the same countrey.

The sayd Quæne being at *Bergerac* vpon her waye dispatched to the Maiesties of the king and Quæne, the kings brother and Cardinall of Burbon, seuerall letters vpō the occasions ẏ moued hir to come to the Camp with her son and daughter, and ioyne them selues to the generall cause with the Prince of Conde her brother, the expedition was by the Lord De la Motte, who afore was sente to her by their Maiesties: In her Letters to the kyng shée complayned chiefly of the rage and passion of the enemie, stretched already so far that in effect it had confounded the hope of quiet promised in the edict of pacification, not only euill obserued, but altogither reuersed, contrary to the royall promyses of his maiestie to all his pore subiects of the reformed syde, the same mouyng by the synister inuentiōs of the Cardinal of Lorain,

Regiment of Galcoyn.

Letters of the Q of Nauarre.

as hauing, by general letters to the parlyaments, and others writen in particular, (wherof her ſelf was witneſſe in *Guyenne*) brought the effects of the ſayd edicts bothe vain and without execution: beſides whileſt he kept matters in ſuſpence, he had procured ſuche horrible and infinite murders and abuſed ſo long the milde pacience of the protectantes, as thinking vppon no bridle to gouerne his furie, he woulde not ſtick to lay hãds of the princes of the blood, whereof ſhe commended a preſent and lamentable experience in his conſpiracie agaynſt the Prince her brother, whom his crueltie hath enforced to ſeeke ſuccours amongſt his parentes and allies: ſo that for her part, ſhe and her ſon reſembling the Prince ſo nære and dearely in prorimitie of bloud, coulde do no leſſe than offer him that which the direct law of frendſhip and cõſanguinitie did demaund, and therefore as ſhæ diode aſſuredly ſtay and repoſe hir ſelfe vpon the gœdneſſe & natural affectiõ of his maieſtie enclined rather to norith & preſerue than teare & rent them vp by the rœtes: ſo ſhe beſought him with al humilitie to tolerate in the beſt part their depar

ture

ture from their houſes of entent to ſerue God, the kyng, & their adherents in bloud, and to impugne to the vttermoſt of theyr lyues and power, the violente malice of ſuch as publikely haue entred into conſpiracie agaynſt them: and laſtely to beléeue that for theſe thrée cauſes onely, they had put their weapons betwéene their hands, leaſt they ſhoulde bée vtterly extermined from the view and face of the earth, according to their ſiniſter reſolutiõs, like as alſo ỹ ſayd Cardinall deuyſed to rauyſh her ſon from betwéen her armes, peruerting the power & authoritie of his maieſtie into vnnatural violẽce, as though the ſimple commandement of his maieſtie could not ſufficiently gouerne her & her ſon his maieſties moſt humble & obedient ſeruants, & ſo finally if his maieſtie wold waigh in indifferẽt balance ỹ faith of them, and infidelitie of the ſayd Cardinal (meaſuring ỹ one & other by a direct & ſtraight lyne) his maieſtie ſhold fynde more truthe in their effects, than in the wordes of the other.

In her letters to the Quéene ſhe ſtode vppon thrée poyntes that moued her to leaue her houſes, and offer her lyfe, gódes

and all her poſſible meanes to aduaunce the cauſe of Religion: The fyrſt was in reſpecte of the ſeruice of GOD, ſeing the Cardinall and his confederates ſtudied to roote vp from the earth ſuche as made profeſſion of the true Religion: ſecondly to do ſeruice to the ſouerayntie of the King, and with mayne lyfe and goodes to helpe that the Edicte of pacification may be obſerued, and that *Fraunce*, the mother cõtrey and nurſſe of ſo many ſorts of people become not barreyn, and ſo ſuffer her children to die: Thirdly that bloud and cõſanguinitie did call her to offer ſuccoure and ayde to her brother, harryed and purſued (ageynſt the Kyngs will) by the malice of ſuche as poſſeſſe aboute his perſon ſuch place, as no waye is due to them: neyther can ſhe better paynte out the Cardinall than by hys owne colours, that is to ſay, as well by a number of tragicall and lamẽtable murders, whoſe complaint do ſorowfully ſounde in euery religious eare, as alſo to ſee ſo many deſolate ſoules hoping by the edict of pacification to enioy a plauſible quiet and reſt in their houſes, miſerably diſperſed to their aduenture,

and

and cruelly excluded from their ſoyle of naturall and auncient aboade: The ſame Cardinall alſo and his wicked adherentes puffed vp with a generall patience, that euery one hath vſed to their barbarous tirannie, attempted againſt the Princes of the bloude, with intent (in common likelihod) to rote vp the mayne grafte & ſtock after they had wickedly defaced and ſpoyled ỳ tender braunches. And bycauſe the zeale of their Religion did in no ſorte induce them (as they haue affirmed) ſhe ſolicited the Quœne to a remẽbraunce of the conſpiracie done the laſte tyme ſhæ was ſicke, from the whiche the Cardinall of Bourbon her brother was not exempted, albeit he was a Catholike. So that it is only the bloude of *Fraunce* whiche gripes them ſo at hart, wherof what better experience and example can be aduouched, thã their vngodly purſuite againſt ỳ Prince of Conde and his little children, to whoſe ſuccours (according to the dutifull office of bloude and kynred) ſhe would neuer fayle, deſiring notwithſtanding aboue all things, a good peace and ſo well aſſured, as the Cardinall of Lorayne nor his adhe-

rentes could eyther diſſolue or corrupte it.

She declared in her letters to the kings brother, how iuſtly ſhe was enticed to her iourney to *Bergerac*, with hope to purſue the ful voyage for the ſeruice of their Maieſties, with requeſte that it would pleaſe him in good earneſt, to put his hand to the worke, and helpe to defend the poore countrey of *Fraũce* againſt the pollicies of ſuch as ſeeke to aſpire to confounde it, with a thirſte and deſire (as it ſemes) to buylde their greatneſſe and authoritie vppon the decayed and ruinouſe ſtones of ſuch, as (like firme pillers) do, and haue ſuſteyned it.

By her letters to ỹ Cardinal of Bourbon her brother, that it was nowe more than tyme, (if there were any at all) to gather ſtomacke to hym, and laye afore their Maieſties the lamentable ſtate and deſolation of *Fraunce*, whereunto he was bound aboue the reſte, in reſpect of the honour he bare to bæ a Prince of the bloud: She ſommoned him alſo to remember the ſhame and outrage thundred vppon the perſons of his proper Brother, Syſters,

ſters, and Nephews, and all by a Cardinall of Lorraine, who alſo abuſed him, as one of his ſuffragans. If all theſe could not moue him to pitifull conſideration of their caſe, at leaſt, let him remember Veſpra Siciliana, pretended by hys coadherentes the laſte tyme the Quæne was ſicke: And laſtly, notwithſtanding the ſeparation of Religion, ſhe conjured him by the proper office of friendſhip and dutie of nature and bloud concurring togyther, to conſider their preſent purſuite againſt the Prince his brother. All theſe letters were written and dated at *Bergerac*, the .xvj. of September. 1568.

After the ſiege of *Angouleſme*, the ſayd Quæne with the yong Ladye her daughter retired to *Rochel*, leauing the Prince her ſonne in the Campe, whiche afterwardes was called The Campe of the Princes, becauſe the ſayd Princes of Nauarre and Conde commaunded togither in the Armie. The Princes Camp.

Whyles theſe things were thus ordered, the Duke of Anjou, brother to the King and Chief ouer the Catholykes, forbare neyther diligence nor meanes to ad-

aduaunce his force and erect his Camp at *Orleans*, *Tours*, and other places there about, wherewith he diſcended towardes *Poytiers* where vnderſtanding of the comming of the Lord d'Acier marching with the ſuccoures he brought determined to fight with him, and ſo hinder him to ioyne with the Prince of Conde, and for that purpoſe departed from *Poytiers* with. iiij. thouſand horſemen x.iiij. enſeignes of footmen, and entred with great iourneys the towne of *Perigueux*: in like ſort the Lord d'Acier marched euery day paſſing the ryuers of *Leylle* and *Diſere* in the ſayd countrey, and ſo the xxv. of October being nær the towne of *Perigueux* and lodged in a village called *S. Chaſtie*, with the regiments of *Languedock*: as he departed in the morning, the Lordes of Montpenſier, Guyſe, & Briſsac ſet vpon him both behinde and before, albeit they were repulſed and ſo retired, the Lorde of Baudine being hurte in that ſkirmiſhe with a harquebuſhot in the arme.

Baudine hurt.

Being thus repulſed they went to the village not farre frō *Chaſtie* where were lodged the Lordes of Mouuens & Pierregourde

gourde with their companies, from whēce thei were alſo repulſed bicauſe they were ſomewhat entrenched, and ſo retired attending their fortemen whiche were not yet come. The L. d Acier diſpatched preſent word to ỳ Lorde of Mouuans & Pierregourde by the Lords d Oroſe to fortifie thēſelues within the village, promiſing them ſuccours all the day of his ſtrength: All the Captaynes were of opinion to entrenche themſelues within the village, ſaning the Lord of Mouuans, who ſpred him ſelfe forthwith vppon the fields, and then made marche forth his cariage, and immediatly after the. ij. regimentes, albeit not farre from the village he found thoſe that had aſſailed him in the morning attending his cōming ready ringed and ſet in battaile: The ſayd Lorde of Mouuans ſaing theſe troupes, & gathering by their view and ſet order, their reſolute mynds, choſed fyue hundreth harquebuſhers as forlorne hope, whom he toke vppon him to leade againſt the Catholykes (leauing the Lord Pierregourd with their battail.) Theſe, after certeyne great and ſharpe volues of ſhotte were broken in a raye

and

and put to flighte by the horſſemen of the enimie.

Ouerthrew of the L. of Mouuans & P. Gourde.

Immediatly vppon the diſaray of theſe forlorne hopes, the battaill began both to feare and doute: and being hoatly charged with the horſmen and Launces, pearcing amongſt the enſeignes, al was diſordered and put to flight, leauing the ſayd Lordes of Mouuans and Gourde with .v. or .vj. hũdred ſouldiours dead on the place: on the Kings ſyde dyed certeyne, but none of mark, nor in great number: the peaſants did both foyle and kill more proteſtantes, than the ſouldiours. The Regimentes of *Languedoc* purſued ſtill their way to ioyn with the vantgarde, and ſo to returne together to the ſuccours of the Lord of Mouuans and Pierregourde, whõ they thought to be entrenched within the ſayd Village, albeit encountring contrary newes of the ouerthrow, they toke waye to *Aubeterre*, where they arriued the morrow after together with theſe that remayned of the ſayd conflict.

Pons beſieged.

After the taking of *Angouleſme*, the ſayde Princes drue toward *Saintonge*, to beſiege the Towne and Caſtell of *Pons*, with-

within whiche the Lorde of the place had garrisons of fotemen, whiche greatly oppressed those of the Religion. They began forthwith to batter the Towne, and so by a breache, the Towne was taken without much resistaunce, albeit those of the Castel maynteined the matter, whervppon the Protestantes were enforced to a new batterie. Nowe, the Prince hearing of the Lorde d'Aciers comming to *Aubeterre*, and of his ouerthrowe, left all their fotemen with certeyne Cornettes of horsmen to cõtinue the siege, vnder the charge of the Lord de Boccard, great maister of their artillerie, and with the rest of their horssemen they came to *Aubeterre*.

The first of Nouember the L. Admiral with the horsemẽ of the vauntgard, went from *Aubeterre* to go to *Berry*, whether the kings brother was come, and to this end all the harquebushears brought by ỹ Lorde d Acier, were commaunded to attende the enterprise of the Admirall, who hearing news of ỹ departure of ỹ enimie from ỹ place, retired himself to *Aubeterre*, to deliberate with the princes, & euery of his companie into his quarters, without

any

any thing doing. Their generall and reſolute aduiſe was to purſue the Kings brother where ſoeuer he went, and that as neare as might bee, the rather to entice him to battell, vppon which deuiſe and to which effect the armie ſet forwarde in orderly marche the next morning: the regiments of *Languedoc*, *Roargues* with them of the Lorde d'Oroſe, and the reſte of the prouincials were made the vauntgarde, & the remeynder of the *Dauphinoys* in the mayne battell.

The Kings brother in this meane whyle hasted to *Chaſtelleraut* where the reſte of his Armie was aſſembled, purſued continually in the tayle by the Princes power till they gotte a Village called *Angiers*, two leagues from *Chaſtelleraut*, where were lodged parte of their fotemen of the vauntgarde.

The Kings brother finding great companies of fotemen and horſſemen aſſembled at *Chaſtelleraut*, togyther with the *Suyzers*, who brought ſixteen Canons and certeyne Coluerines with fielde pieces, determined to entrenche himſelf ſtrongly afore ỹ towne (as in deed he did) & tary there

the

the comming of the Princes. Whereof the lord Admirall the 1. of Nouember euen from the point of the day, renged his men of armes in battaile and squadrons hoping to fight, wherof he dispatched spedie aduertisement to the other Princes then at *Chauuignie* vpon *Vien*, who likewise sent towardes him forthwith the harquebusers of the battell, and themselues leading the horsemen of the same battell, founde when they were neare the place, the Admirall retiring, & could not that day geue battaile, whether it were by reason of the trenches wherewith the Catholikes campe was strongly enuironed, or by reason of the thicke mistes and cloudes which so darkned the morning, that hardly one could discerne an other.

The Princes being thus come afore *Chauuignie*, they sommoned the garde and garrison of the Castell which were forteme, to yeld themselues and charge, whereunto they condiscended without difficultie vpon composition to departe the castell, their liues saued, which was truely performed, euery one bearyng in

his hand a white rodez, and in that ozder went to *Poytiers*. And so assone as it was purged of the Papists, it was burned, to the end they should not thether returne, and bée impediments to the passage ouer *Vienne*.

All this whyle the Duke d'Aumalle was vpon the coast and countrey of *Lorraine* with certeine fozce by him assembled of purpose to hinder the entrye of straungers into the realme foz the aid of the pzinces. Ye vnderstode that the Lozd de la Cloche was passing by that Countrey, to go into *Almaine*, and was already vppon the landes of the Eyshop of *Strasbourge* Whereupon his fotemen began to charge him the.xij. of Nouembze in the mozning: the Lozd de la Cloche made valyant resistance, and repulsed diuers tymes the sayd charge, grœuing great numbers of them. Albeit being ouerlayde with freshe supply of companies, after he had long endured the encounter, was in the end put to chase, and taken with diuers of his troupe, and so led to *Metz* in *Lorraine*. this skirmish deuoured of his people about a hundzed oz

fyre

fire scoze, not without great losse of bot Souldioures and Captaines of the say d'Aumalle.

The Princes now not able to haue battel with the kings brother by the reasons afozesaid, reuersed their way and went from thence to *Vienne*, of purpose only to prouoke him into the field, and so giue him battaile.

The Lozd of Boccard, whom (as you hard) the Princes left at the siege of *Pons* hauing taken the Castel by composition, and sent the Lozd and Ladye of the place prisonners to *Rochel*, marched with his Artillerie to ioyne with the Princes campe, which the kings brother thought to intercept, and foz that cause passed *Vienne* by a Bridge of boates which he caused to be made at *Chastellerant*, drawing directly to *Pamprou*, neere vnto which his bauntgarde gouerned by the Lozde Montpensier, came the.xbij.of Nouembze. The Princes campe likewise marched to ioyne with the Lozd de Boccard, arriuing the saine day somewhat late at *Pamprou*, neere the Lozd de Montpensier,

The castle of Pons taken.

the same euening there were offred and receiued certaine shorte skirmishes, by reason the night gaue let to their longer fight: the army of the Princes camped nere the very houses of *Pamprou*, halfe a league from the lord Mountpensier, who caused to kindle great fires as though he would encampe there, stealing away albeit about midnight, and went to *Jazenail* to ioyne with ỹ kinges brother that was there with the battell.

The morrow after being the xviij. of the same month, the Princes army was ready ringed in battel at the first appearing of the day, who hoping to finde eftsones the lord Mountpensier, where they left him the day before, determined to bidde him battell, but seeing he was so gone, as neither forme nor figure remained of his being there, the Prince spedde him so swiftly in the pursuite, that he arriued at *Jazenail* almost as sone as he, & there began a warme skirmishe from none till night: the Admirall was not there at the beginning, as following the chase of certaine troupes drawing towardes *Menigours*, where he toke about

lx. chariotes charged with baggage of the kings brothers campe, and amongeſt others, the baggage of the duke of Guyſe, and the Countie Bryſſack, with the moſt parte of their ſiluer veſſell, all being a pray to the ſouldioures. In the euening the Admirall arriued with the troupes which he led. Immediatly after whoſe comming, the ſkirmiſhe qualified, the Princes army retiring into a wood nere to that place towarde *Menigours*. This was the firſt proſe and experience of the *Dauphynoys* which were in the Princes campe, who notwithſtanding did ſo wel as they deſerued and had high commendacion: they driue the Catholikes from thrée or foure of their trenches, and enforced them to leaue the next towne to their campe, albeit they had ſundry aduauntages of the Princes fotemen, aswell by the multitude and numbers of ſhotte which thundred violently to defēd their trenches, as alſo that their horſemen were alwayes a redy and ſinguler ſuccour to their fotemē, which the princes horſemen could not do by reaſon of hedges and maine ditches, beſides the

naturall and troublesome situation of the place.

In this skirmish were brought to the earth on both sides about three hundreth bodies, and almost all footemen, the number notwythstanding of the dead being farre greater of the Papists than Protestants, whose armie being now in great nede to be refreshed, as hauing had neyther rest nor relase for two dayes for horse nor man, caused their footemen to marche the morning after to *Menigours*, to recreate themselues, and ioyne with the Lord de Boccard, and all the horsemen after they had presented themselues in order of battell at the place where they were the day before, retired also thither without any thing doing.

The Kings brother after thys skirmishe, toke his way to *Poytiers*, and the Princes drewe towardes *Mirebeau* a Towne in *Poictou*, foure leagues from *Poytiers*, which was rendred wythout resistance to the Princes, who with theyr armie soiourned there aboute eyghte dayes.

ebeau
ndred.

The Quéne of Nauarre being now at *Rochel*,

Rochel, wrote to the Quæenes Maiestie of *England*, the reasons of her departure from her owne and soueraign countreis: in the first she preferred the cause of Religion, so oppressed with the inueterate and barbarous tyrannie of the Cardinall of *Loraine*. assisted by people of his owne humor, that shee accompted it shame to bee numbred amongst the faithfull, if she did not oppugne that horrible error with all such helpes as God would sturre vp, confederating her selfe and sonne with so holy and honorable societies of Princes, resolued (vnder the fauoure of the great God of Armes) to spare neyther blood, lyfe nor goodes, to effect so blessed a purpose. Her second reason (resemblyng also the first) was in respect of her Seruice to the king, making the ruine of the church the confusion of him and his kingdome, with whome because she and hir sonne hadde the nearest affinitie, they thoughte it also theyr first and proper office of duetie to intercept suche, as vsurping vppon the naturall goodnesse and enclynation of theyr King, woulde make hymselfe the Author of

his owne destruction, with suborned imposition (albeit he is one of the most true princes of the world) to be a falser of his promise, and that by inuentions of their owne contriuing, to infringe the edict of pacification, which so long as it was preserued, entertained a ioyfull peace betwene the king and his faithful subiects, and now being broken, doth conuert the said fidelitie of his people to a lamentable warre, and so inforced as there is not any one of them which hath not bene drawne into armes by violence. The third cause, peculiar to her selfe & sonne, was, in that shè sawe the auncient enemies of God & her house, with a shameless and perillous malice, bent vtterly to exterminate their race: Besides, as she beheldè on the one side with pitifull eyes the Prince her brother, who to eschue the mortal peril pretended against him, was constrained (afore hée entred into armes) with his biggebellied wife and little children, to searche places of securitie and that in such desolation, as the very remembraunce is able to kindle remorse in any christian harte: so on

the

the other side, being credibly informed of diuers expeditions and traines to rauish from betwene her handes her dere and onely sonne, she could do no lesse thã to imparte her selfe and sonne, with the said consociaciõ, and to share with them in their generall fortunes, according to the due office and bonde of blod: and yet not to vndertake armes to contende against heauen (as the god catholikes do suggest) and much lesse to warre vpon the soueraigne maiestie of the king, but rather to confront those who with their auncient spite to the generall cause, do contoyne that wherof they haue geuen so many particular and publike effectes.

About the ende of Nouember the Admirall departed from *Mirebeau* in the night, with all the horsemen and shot of the vauntgarde, drawing towarde *Pont d'Auzance*, as hauing aduertisemẽt that there wer at that place certain troupes of the soueraigne lieuetenaunts campe. And being there, he founde in dede the Regiment of fotemen of the Counte Brissack, whom he charged and put them in part to flight, killing two or three hun-

dred

dzed of them: he was in minde to charge their hozsemen which were also there, sauing foz the vehement rayne which enfozced them to retire to *Mirebeau*, besides he had no certaintie whether the Pzince of Conde were neare enough to succoure him oz not: the sayde Pzince was withdzawne the same euening with the hozsemen and shotte of the battell on that side of the thzee steples, thinking there to finde certayne other trowpes, whereof he had had aduertisement, notwithstanding, finding the place abandoned, he bended towardes *Auzance*, & met in the way the vauntgarde returnyng, which he did also.

As the Pzince was in a castell of the Bishops of *Poictiers*, skarce a league from *Mirebeau*, there came to him a Currier oz Messenger from the Quéene mother, with charge chiefly e to induce him to demaunde peace as a matter wherein it belonged to him of duetie to pzeuent his maiestie, to whom he aunswered that he was fozced to enter into armes as his suresst warraunte agaynst the oppzession of his enemies, and not to attempte

any

any matter preiudiciall to the Maiestie royall, or his soueraigne estate, whome he reuerently helde for his king ordayned of God, besides, the attempt of hym and his, intended no further than to entertaine a charitable quiete in their conscience, a safe exercise of their religion, and lastly, a tollerable defence of their liues, honours, and possessions against the tiranny of an vngodly Cardinall of *Lorayne* and other the enemies and commõ troublers of the publike state of this Realme, and precisely of the poore professours of the Gospell, contrary to the will and meanyng of his Maiestie auouched by so many general edictes and other particular expedicions discending from himselfe: for which causes they rested vpon resolucion to maintaine perticularly ageinst the said Cardinal & his adherents, as the spring, roote, & original of the ruine and threatning subuersion of the croune, and them to pursue as periured & infringers of the cõmon faith, cõiured enemies to this estate & vnitie of the realme: lastly touching himself, he hath giuẽ sufficiẽt proofe and experience to the whole world

of

of his humble desire and inclination to peace, wherin his facilitie and ready cõsent to ỹ last peace do both best approue him, and also argue to the worlde the straunge perils offring to whelme him and the faction of his religion. And therfore bicause his maiesty is presently enuironned with his enemies, whose principall condition is to close his eares against the lamentable complaintes of his oppressed people, he determined to be the reporter of their doinges in hys owne person.

This was the aunswer which the Prince gaue the messenger in the Hall of the castell, and that in the presence of a great number of Lordes, knights, gentlemen, and captaines of his army: it was supposed in the campe that he came to other ende, as to espy the force of the Princes.

In the beginning of December, the Princes departed from *Myrebeau*, and drew towardes *Champigni*, a Castell belonging to the Lorde de Mountpensier, garded with vij. or viij. skore souldiours: they battred the castell on that side towardes

warues the church, making a breache in the wall before the Vale of the ſaid place: they that were within rendred by compoſition, and in their place entered the Captaine Spondillan with certain numbers of ſhotte, who immediatly forſooke it by commaundement of the Princes, and left it at libertie: The morrowe after the artillerie marched before the caſtle of the Lord de Sauigny, which without great reſiſtaunce ſauing certain volies or ſhot of the canon, was takē, they within put to the edge of the ſword, and the caſtell burned. During the ſiege of theſe two caſtels, the regiments of footmen of the Lordes of *Mountbrun* and *Myrebean*, were at *Lylleboucharde* vpō *Vien*, ſtriuing to winne the paſſage, wherin as they profited little, ſo they ſpedely retired. The kings brother being gone from *Poictiers*, and hauing the ſuccoures brought him by the counte de Loyeuſe gouernour of the country of *Languidock*, in the abſence of the lord d'Anuille marſhall of France (which were beſides the Regimen of the Lord of *Serlebourg*, certain companies as well on foote as horſeback)

backe) beſieged the towne of *Mirebeau* not long ſince rendred to the Princes: This towne was defended by three companies of footemen, wherof two were gouerned by the captaine la Borde, and the other by the Captaine of the caſtell. At the beginning they battered the towne which was abandoned for want of ſufficient ſupplies to furniſh the walles, all retiring within the ſayd caſtell.

The towne being taken, about the xij. of December, the kings brother left the Counte *du Lude*, gouernour of *Poyctou*, to continue the ſiege of the caſtel, with two canons, two culuerines, and one regiment of footemen: he taking his way to *Lodun* a towne in *Poyctou*, the which not many dayes afore was rendred to the obedience of the Princes, ſommoned it forthwith by a trũpet, to whom the lord d'Acyer gouernour there, anſwered, that as he was ſet in charge of ẏ town by the Prince of Nauarre, lieutenant general for ẏ king in *Guyen*, ſo he would not only kepe it to his vſe without further rẽder or reſtitutiõ, but alſo (to his beſt) repulſe what violẽce or force ſo euer were offred. This

aunſwer

answer reported to the kings deputie, he made his army marche nære the sayde towne to a place called the *Roches*.

The siege continuing still afore the castell of *Mirebeau* by the sayd Counte of *Lude*, in the ende procuring a parley, hée entred subtillie about the xvj. of December 1568. The Capitaine la Borde with certain souldiours were there killed, the rest were saued. The castell of Mirebeau taken.

As sone as the kings Lieuetenant had giuen sommons to render *Lodun*, the lord d'Acyer aduertised the Princes of his state, who departed forthwith from *Towars* with the battel, and the Lord Admirall from *Monstrueil-belay*, with the vantgarde to gene succours to the sayd Lord d'Acyer. The xvj. of December they presented their whole cãpe in battell before *Lodun*, about halfe a quarter of a league from ỹ kings camp, who likewise was in battel in the sayd place of *Roches*, where wer great numbers of artillery discharged aswel of the one as other side, neither was there any other thing all the day, except some litle & light skirmish which deuoured no man: in the euening euery one The meeting of the two armies

retired

retired into his quarter vntill the morowe that the two campes did eftesones discouer in order of battaile at the same place, fulfilling also the like the. iij. day without other thing doing than certeyn vnhurtfull skirmishes.

The.xix. of December the Kings brother discãped, who albeit drue towards *Chynon*, yet such was the slowneſſe of his marche that daye, as the nexte morning the two armies were all day in battaill order on that syde towarde *Chynon*, sending only certeyne shot of artillerie one against an other without hurt of eyther syde: the same (as it may be presumed) mouing by a vehement and slipperie colde, that the horsemen could not aduaunce: it was a wonder to see two armies in camp in such a hard and diuerse season, the winter being so extrẽme as hath not bin seene in many yeares afore, which kindled sundrie sortes of diseases in diuerse souldiours on both sydes, and after dyed in lamentable numbers: towardes the euening the Kings Lieuetenaunt retired to *Chynon*, albeit certeyne Captaynes of the Princes armie charging

ging vpon their tayle, discomfited aboute vij. or. viij. score *Suyzers*, and thrée enseignes of footemen sodeynly set vpon as they were refreshing them selues in the village.

The Princes returned to *Touars*, and the Admirall to *Monstrueit-beley*, to winter there, leauyng the Lorde d'Yuoy brother to the Lorde de Ianlis, as gouerner within the towne of *Loudun*, and for the garde of the same, the regimens of the L. of Mont-brun & Mirabel, with. ij. cornets of horsemen: the Lorde Ianlis not long after dyed of a disease in *Almayne*.

The Lord de la Coche who (as is sayd) was led prisoner to *Metz*, was this .v. of January. 1569. murdered by certein garrison soldiours of the towne, who taking him out of prison and bynding him with Mychallon his ensigne bearer, tolde him they were commaunded from the King to leade them to the Court, and so exchange them for other prisoners within the princes Campe: albeit they wer no sooner out of the town than they were stabbed with daggers, and so murdered.

Néere vnto *Saulmur* is an abbey called

Abbay S. flo rent taken.

Sainct Florent, wherin were two hundred ſowtemen, as a garriſon to the Catholikes, who w̄ their abbay were beſieged in this moneth of Ianuary by the vauntgarde of the Princes, and they after they had beatē a breach entred by force, putting al that were beſeged to the mercy of the ſwoorde: immediatly after the garriſon of *Saulmur* recouering the ſayde Abbay, vſed the like execution of all that they found.

The Abbay recouered.

Whiles the princes ſoiorned at *Towars*, they diſpatched into *Gaſcoyne* the Lorde de Pilles, aſwell to leuie newe force, as other matters of ſpeciall charge: At his firſt arriuall he toke *Bergerac* and *Saincte*, and hauing ſpædily erected certaine forces of horſmen and fowtmen, he beſtowed his fowtmen, and drew towards *Periguieux* with his horſemen, and paſſing along the place where the Lords of Mouuans and Pierregourde were diſcomfited, hée fyred many villages, and killed as many peiſauntes as hée mette, as a reuenge of the bloud of ſo manye Souldioures whiche they hadde ouercome and ſlayne in the ſame ouerthrow.

The Kinges armye wintred at *Chynon*, *Saul-*

Saulmur, *Poyctiers* and other places thereabout: the princes armie in the beginning of Februarye departed from *Towars* and *Montrueu-beley*, discending lower into the countrey to fynde vittells: the vaunt garde drew to *Partenay* and the battell to *Niort*, harbouring in the places thereabout.

The thirde day of this moneth, the Lord de Bourlaut captayne of a hundred lyghte horsmen and his company, were sodeinly set vpon within a village nere to *Towars*, by the Counte Brissac, accompanyed with vij. or viij. hundred horsmen presently issued out of *Saulmur*. There were many of them taken, and many killed, and the rest, as the Lord de Bourlaut and others, saued themselues by help of the darke night.

In the beginning of Februarye ỳ quene of Nauarre came to *Angers*, where shee founde the Princes, wyth dyuerse other greate Lordes, with whome shee entred into Counsell for the affaires and disposition of the warre: There was agreed a sale of temporal goods of the Churchmen, toward the mayntenaunce of the generall cause, & for ỳ purpose wer dispatched priest

A sale of the principall goods of the Churche.

letters vnder the names and authoritie of the ſayd Queene, Princes of Nauarre and Conde, the Lorde Admirall, Dandelot, & Rochefoucaut, with wordes of ample power giuen to their procurors and commiſſaries to promiſe and binde them for warrant requiſite in ſuche caſe: Theſe comiſſions were publiſhed in townes holden vnder their obedience, with preſent ſale and alyenation made accordingly, the ſame rayſing great ſummes of money.

Whileſt the ſaid Queene, Princes and other ſtats remained in conſultation with in *Nyort*, certeine horſmen of the Lord of Verac, (captaine of a hundreth light horſemen) making often incurſion vppon the next enimies, toke the Lord of Caſac lieutenant of the men at armes to the Duke of Guyſe, as he was bayting in an Inne, whome they ledde to *Niort*, and ſo to *Rochell*.

The Counte Mountgomerey lodgyng in a village called *la Motte*, was charged vpon ỹ ſodeyn by the Counte Briſſac, and enforced to retyre within the Caſtel of the ſame place, ſeruyng ſomewhat to hys defence: ſo that he receyued no other loſſe than

than his yonger brother, whiche was led to the Castell of *Luzignan*: this was the xij. of February.

The Princes now determyned to persourme their enterprise vppon the castell of *Luzignan*, and to take it, the same mouyng (as it seemed) eyther by a practyse of Montgomories brother, or else by some secrete intelligence they hadde with the Gouernours Lieutenaunte of the same place, where they were in good order, and vppon the sodayne the .xx. of February very early in the mornyng, dyuers of their Captaynes and souldiours entring within, albeit, being discouered their further attempt was intercepted, and they returned without any thing doing.

The Counte of Tande gouernour for the King in *Prouence*, in the begynning of Nouember the yeare before, put himselfe vppon his waye with three thousand footemen and certeine horsemen of that countrey marching into *Fraunce* as hee was cõmaunded, and passing by *Dauphiné*, the baron of Adretz, who also had leuyed a Regyment of footemen conteyning .xviij. enseignes, ioyned with him, to passe also

in company into *Fraunce*: In theyr waye they came by the siege of *Sansorre*, whiche the Counte Mertuengo an Italyan and gouernoure of *Gyran* had long continued, where as they spente long tyme wythout aduauncyng the ende and purpose of the siege, so procuryng the siege to bee rayssed: the Counte *Tande* drew to *Poyctou* to the Kyngs Campe, where hee arrtued aboute the ende of Februarye, and the baron of Adretz marched into *Lorayn*, to the Duke d'Aumale, sent thither (as you haue heard) to withstande the entrie of straungers into *Fraunce*.

The Kynges brother hauing receyued these newe succours, and made shewe to his men of armes of two hundred thousande frankes which the house of Parys had lent the Kyng vpon the temporal goodes of the Church men, he gathered ageyn hys Campe, and drewe towardes *Angoulmoys*.

Immediatly after in the same moneth, arryued two thousande and fyue hundred *Reistres*, vnder the conduct of the Counties Reyngraffe and Bassompier, who beeing much harried in theyr long and paynfull

ful iorney to come into France, refreshed themselues certayne tyme aboute *Poyctiers* afore they ioyned wyth the Kyngs Campe, whoe approched still to *Angoulesme*, and taryed them. And bycause hée woulde haue the libertie of the Kyuer of Charente, to passe and repasse at his pleasure, he dispatched the Lorde de la Riuiere a Gentleman of *Poyctou*, for to sease vpon the Towne and also the Castell of *Iarnacke*.

The Prince nowe béeing truely enfourmed what ways the Kynges Campe toke, departed from *Nyort*, and vppon the begynning of March aryued at *Saincte Iean d'Angely*, marchyng from thence with theyr battayle to *Saunctes*. The Admirall with the vauntegarde lodged at *Coygnac* and the d Andelot with the horsemenne and shotte of the sayde vauntgard, drawing with them two Colueriues and two fielde péces to besiege the Towne of *Iarnacke*: The Captayne la Riuiere the same daye was on horsebacke wyth his troupe of horsemen to beate and skowre the fraycte that laye towardes *Coygnac*: albeit discouerying a farre off the Lorde

Admirall, hée returned in greate dyligence, and without staying in the towne of *Iarnack*, hée enclosed hym selfe speedyly within the Castell, whyche forthwyth was enuyronned and besieged on all sydes by the Admyrall, who as sone as his artillerye was planted, began to batter towardes the gate of the Castell, the same continuing all the day, and at night the Captayne demaunded parley, which the nert mornyng was graunted togither with a composition by the Lorde de Bricquemau, (lefte there to direct the siege by the Lorde Admirall) the Castell thus taken, the Vicont Montamma entred with his Regiment to defende the sayde passage.

The. vj. of this moneth the Prince of Conde with the Admirall and d'Andelot, and the horsmen as wel of the vauntgard as mayne battayle, excepte the Lorde of Bricquemaus regimen which was at *Iarnack*, went to *Beaunoir* vpon *Matta*, wher was the Kings brother with his armye: Ther the Prince of Conde ringed in battel his horsmen, leauing in couert behynd a hyll certein trumes, sounding as though his

his ſoldiers had bin there, notwithſtanding there was nothing done that daye other than certeyne ſkirmiſhes againſt the d'Andelot: The *Reiſtres* of the catholikes were not as yet ioyned to the Catholikes Campe, albeit they arriued very ſhortely after.

The Kings brother being defeated of his purpoſe and meane to paſſe the Riuer of *Charente* at *Iarnac*, marched vp higher, and a little beneath *Angouleſme*, he paſſed the Riuer. In his way he toke the caſtell of *Ruffel*, wherein were foure ſcore Souldiours, whom he put to the ſworde: He toke alſo the Towne & garriſon of *Melle*, in the countrey of *Poytou*, who alſo taſted lamentably of the lyke compaſſion. And being thus ouer *Charente*, he came to *Chaſteau-neuf*, ſtanding vpon the ſhoare of the Riuer, wherein was a garriſon of fiftie Souldiours, who without reſiſtance rendred the Caſtell.

The Princes vnderſtanding that the Catholikes had wõne the paſſage, departed from *Sainctes*, and came to lodge at *Coygnac*, and the Admirall with the vaũtgarde at *Iarnac*, and thereabout.

The Friday the.xj.of this moneth, the kings brother with all his horſemen and certeyne nũbers of ſhot, preſented himſelf in order of battail before *Coygnac*, cauſing in the meane while to be built vp ageine the wooden bridge of *Chaſteau-neuf*, battered and beaten down by the ſayd garriſon. The Princes wer then within *Coygnac* accompanied only with their traynes and certeyne Gentlemen of their retinue: (their men of armes being lodged in the Villages thereabout) and therefore ſent immediatly to the Admirall for certeyne companies to march towardes them: the d'Andelot going thyther, heard newes in the way, that the kings brother had drawn his men of armes afore *Coignac*: The d'Andelot after he had talked with ỹ Princes returned to *Iarnac*.

The morrow the.xij.of March, ỹ Princes armie marched towards *Chaſteauneuf*, the Prince of Cõdé with ỹ maine battaill lodging at *Iarnac*. & the Admiral with the vauntgard went before *Chaſteau-neuf* to hinder the building of ỹ bridge, and withſtand the paſſage ouer the riuer: albeit as he was come neare the place, he vnder-

ſtod

stode that the Catholykes had set vp the bridge, and passed ouer with parte of their armie, entrenching them selues on the other syde the Bridge, to resiste all impediментes to their full passage, wherevpon the Admirall returned to lodge at *Bassac*, leauing to Gouerne the retraite of his companies, the light horsemen of *Soubise* and *Plumeau*, who remayned behinde, ringed in battaile in a playne nære the sayde *Chasteau-neuf* vntill night. The armie of the Princes was greatly dispersed in diuerse Townes and Villages, beyng farre distaunt one from an other.

In ỹ meane while the catholikes camp passed ouer *Charente* all the night, with as great spæde as might bæ. And bycause the prince of Condé had no intent to fight the nexte morning, as not hauing his forces nere him, he dispatched the lord Perdillan to the Admirall, to aduaunce the companies of the vauntgarde in such diligence as to bæ with hym at *Iarnac* vppon the dauning of the day, which ỹ Admiral performed according to the spæde & necessitie of the message, albeit not all in such exacte re-

redineſſe as the caſe required, as lacking the Lord Pluuceaus horſemen and his regimen of fotemen, left (as you haue heard) to gouerne and garde the retraite of the hauntgarde.

The morrowe after being the. xiij. of Marche, the Prince with his horſſemen that were already arriued, preſented himſelf in the morning in order of battail before the enimie aboue the village of *Baſſac*. When all was arriued, the ſayde Prince returned with the battaile, and drue to *Matta* neare *S. Iean d'Angeli*, whiche the Admirall did alſo, leauing behind to direct the retraicte, the Lorde de la Noue, who retiring a reaſonable paſſe, and not yet farre off, was charged with a great oſte of horſſemen which forced him to take the charge and chaſed him to *Baſſac*, where the Admirall was ready to reſiſte, and repulſed the Catholykes vntill the other ſyde of the village.

In the meane whyle certeyne troupes of ſhot of the Catholikes entred the ſayde village, and buckled to ſkirmiſhe with the Admirall, who likewiſe droue them out of the village, notwithſtanding they were

releéued by the reſt of the Campe that followed at hande and returned to the Village.

The Lorde Admirall ſéeing the Catholykes armie ſo neare, diſpatched a Gentleman of ſpéede to the Prince, to aduertiſe him that the whole Campe of the contrary ſyde was there and almoſt vpon his backe, ſo that ſéeing no meane to retire without fighting, deſired him to aduaunce ſuch powers as he had of the battaill. Immediatly the Prince reculed till he was very neare the Admirall, rynging hymſelfe in battaill at the foote of a hill on the left hand.

The Admirall was in order of battaill on the right hand along a little Coppies, loking towardes *Baſſac*. Ye had about him the Lorde Pluuceaus regimen of fyue enſeignes of footemen, who made a long ſkirmiſhe: and ſéeing in the meane while that the Catholikes were ready to charge him, comming betwéene the Prince and him, turned his face right vpon them, and with certeyne Cornettes whiche were with him, preſſed vppon them ſo hoatly, that he brought to the ground a great nũber,

ber, and ſo paſſed further. At the ſame inſtant the Prince, after he had preferred his prayers to God, went to the charge, & with great courage entred the battaille: vpon whō ruſhed a great ſquadron of *Reiſtres*, & ſet vpō him on the flanck or ſyde: at which charge his horſe was killed and fel vppon him, and his horſemen put to the chaſe, whom the catholiks purſued: albeit as they paſſed further, a french Gentlemā named the L. of S. Iean knew the Prince of Condé, and alſo the L. d'Argence, both which promiſed him to ſaue his lyfe, or to leaue theirs in the aduenture: wherupon as an Archer being deſcended on foote to helpe to ſhifte the Prince from vnder his horſſe, and had ſet him vppon his fæte, one named Monteſquion (thought to be the Capteyne of the garde to the Kings brother) knowing the Prince, ſhot him thorough the head with a Piſtolet: the blow entring behynd and came forth vnder his eye. The Lord Steward a Scot, and Chaſtelier Portant, after they were taken, were alſo ſtabbed with daggers and murdered: the ſayde Chaſtelier by one named Colſeius, beſydes whom were ſlayne in

this

this encounter about.ij. hundreth men, & xl priſoners: amongſt others, the baſtard of Nauarre, the Lorde de la Noue, whoſe horſe was killed at the firſte charge, the L. of Feligni, de la Balbe, de Soubize, & de la Loue. On ỹ catholikes ſyde were ſlayne ỹ Counte de la Mirande, the L. de Monſaletz, the Barons of Ingrande and Prunay, with many other.

After this charge, one part of ỹ horſmen mew to *S. Jeã d' Angely* togither wᵗ the Admiral, d' Andelot, ỹ Coũte de la Rochefoucaut and d Acier, with great numbers of horſmẽ: the reſt toke the way to *Coygnac*.

In this encoũter the Prince had no other fotmẽ than the L. Pluueaux regimẽt heretofore mentioned, all the reſte of his fotmen was retired by his cõmaundemẽt to *Iarnac*, as being not of mynd to fight ỹ daye: there was made at *Iarnac* a Bridge of boates to paſſe the Riuer *Charente* in tymes of nẽd, ouer which ỹ fotmen ſeing the ouerthrow paſſed to the other ſyde the riuer, and then brake it in pieces for feare of purſutes, & ſo retired to *Coygnac*, where were the Princes of Nauarre and Anguyen. The Artillerie led from *Coygnac*, was

was brought thither again, hauing made no great way.

The ſayd Princes of Nauarre and Anguyen (now Prince of Conde) departed from *Cognac* the next morning with ſuch horſemen as were retired to them: they arriued the ſame day at *Sainctes* in *Saincteonge*, leauing their footmen at *Cognac*, to maynteyne head againſt the Catholikes, who the morrowe after being the. xv. of Marche, preſented themſelues in battaill before *Cognac* with horſſemen and footemen, making countenaunce to beſiege it. There was a great ſkirmiſhe on the ſyde of the parke by meane of a ſallie made vpon them by the L. de Baudine, in whiche encounter were lefte deade in the place about two hundreth bodyes, and great numbers hurte, whiche made the Catholykes retire the ſame daye returning to *Jarnac*.

In the meane whyle, the Admirall vnderſtanding the Princes were retired to *Sainctes*, went thyther to them, and with the horſemen of their traine, he brought them to *S. Iean d'Angely*, and from thence to *Thonie-Charante*, whether the Quéene of

of Nauarre came to communicate with them of their generall affaires. And now, albeit the vnwoorthynesse of the Princes death, dyd so amaze the Gentlemen and Souldiours of the armie, as they seemed to wauer in varietie of doubtes, yet the Admirall (no lesse wyse than wel aduised) knit them againe with newe persuasions of courage by all his possible meanes.

And sure thys death was sufficient inough to cole and qualifie such as had no other regard than to the losse of such a Gouernour of warre, but considering more neare the actions of this Prince, and of how long tyme he hadde bin giuen to the sincere seruice of his God, King, and Cõtrey: they assured them selues more than afore. They are persuaded, that there nothing happened to him, whiche he did not eyther foresee or foretell according to the poesie written in the enseigne of the companie of his mẽ of armes in these woords: PRO CHRISTO ET PATRIA, DVLCE PERICVLVM. And besides, ỹ said Prince was wont afore his death to say in his familiar talk, ỹ he attended his sepulchre in the fields, in a day of battaill.

The end of the first Booke. F.j.

The ſecond Booke, of the laſt troubles and ciuill warres *of Fraunce.*

THe Prince of Condé thus taken away, & his death no ſmall loſſe to them of the Religion, the Kings Brother, knowing the Princes of Nauarre and d'Anguyen were paſſed the riuer of *Botoune*, determined to followe them, and in that purpoſe departed from *Ianac* & came to *Dampierre* where he paſſed the Riuer: he lodged his armie within half a leage of *S. Iean d'Angeli*, of purpoſe to execute a certeyn enterpriſe within the ſayd towne, by meane of the Capteyn of the Caſtell. In the meane while the Princes armie paſſed *Charante*, as well at *Thonye Charante*, as at *Tallibourgh*, kéeping the boates alwayes on their ſyde.

The Queene of Nauarre returnes to Rochel.

The Queéne of Nauarre hauing imparted certeyn ſpecial admonitions, aſwel to the Prince hir ſonne, as other great lords and

& perſonages of eſtate returned to *Rochel*.

The Kings brother vnderſtanding the ſayd armie was paſſed ouer *Charante*, and alſo that his enterpriſe vpon the towne of *S. Iean d'Angeli*, was ſo diſcouered, as hee could not cõmit it to ſafe execution, returned from whence he came, that is, to *Iarnac*, *Chaſteau-neuf* and places about *Angouleſme*, attending his opportunitie to effect an attempt which he had conſpired vpon that towne, and that by meane of the Capteyne of the Parke, which was alſo diſcouered, as hereafter ſhal follow.

The Princes being now on the other ſyde the riuer *Charente*, began to ſurueye their forces, viewing firſt their horſmen, and then their footmen in order as hereafter ſhalbe ſhewed. All the horſemen were ſent for in one day into two places: The Prince of Nauarre and the L. Admirall muſtred the battaile, and the d Andelot with the Counte Rochefoucaut, the vantgarde. There were viewed and enabled about .iiij. thouſand horſmen, wel moũted and armed, w̃ valiant diſpoũtiõ to follow the cauſe to a good end. It was openly red there to al ỹ horſmẽ, ỹ the prince of Nauar

declared himselfe chief of the armie, with promise not to leaue the Campe till a good and happie peace, and muche lesse to spare his lyfe and goods in that behalfe. This being published, the horsemen likewise protested by othe not to departe the armie without his leaue, nor forbeare life or liuing in the assistance of the quarell.

The othe of the Prince of Nauarre.

l'Endureau Capteyn of a hundred light horsemen, after the last conflict, reuolted, and toke part with the Counte du Lude, Gouernour of *Poyton*. Hee was grieuous, (after his reuolte) to the protestantes in a number of heauie euils, as in pilling and robbing them without respecte, and also vnder shadowe of hys white Cassakyns, wherwith he yet disguised his people: He toke the Castell of *Mont-agu* in base *Poyton*, yeelding to the garrison no other mercie than by the edge of the swoorde. He made many incursions into *Poyton*, & annoyed thē with such generall perill, that ỳ Princes (to ouercome him & his troupes) dispatched thither the Lorde de la Rochenard, with .vij. Cornettes of horsemen, & the regiments of footmen of ỳ L. la Moulfon, Saint Magrin, & Montamma, whose

l'Endureau reuoltes.

strength

strength & trauel was to smal purpose, bicause ỳ enimie had a special safetie in his singular swiftnesse, as knowing well the straites and compasse of that Countrey.

The Princes being at *Saintes*, got intelligẽce of the enterprise which ỳ Kings brother ment to execute within *Angoulesme*, and thereuppon (knowing also that he was vpon his way thither, dispatched to intercept that purpose) ỳ Counte Mõtgomery with ten Cornettes of horsemen, oner & besydes the regimen of fotemen of the Lord Montbrun and Mirabel sent thither alreadie. The Montgomery, the better to execute his charge, in the beginning of Aprill, sommoned the sayd ten Cornets of horsemen to bée before him at *Pons*, the monday being the. iiij. of Aprill in the euening. At his comming, he found only. vj. Cornets with whõ he departed after some expectation for the other which were not yet come: he trauailed all ỳ night, and the next morning was receyued within the Towne of *Angoulesme* without any let or impedimẽt by ỳ way: ỳ other. iiij. cornets cõming somwhat late to *Pons*, hasted on ỳ way after their companie, albeit as they

were néer *Chasteau-neuf* neyther fearing nor forseeing any peril, they were charged by a great troupe of horsmen layd of purpose in ambush to intercept them, and so pursued as the chase came to *Coygnac*, frō whence they returned and founde safetie in the swiftnesse of their horsses. At this encounter the L. de Chaumont, Capteyn of one of the sayd Cornets, with certeyne other common soldiours were taken prisoners, and about .xxx. or xl. slayne.

The Counte Montgomery was no sooner within *Angoulesme*, than he began to deuise & prouide for the safetie of ỳ town: wherin for his first policie, he surueyed ỳ wardes and warders of the towne: And bicause that those whiche afore made the view and searche of the towne, passed not by the Parke (whiche is a new building ioyned to the towne) whiche cut of all aduertisement of any thing done there: the place it self also not knapt to receiue cōpanies, foysted in by night without knowledge to them of the Towne: The saide Montgomery made pierce the walles, and open the gates of that syde towards the parke, so that alwayes after the search-

ers

chers of the Towne passed and visyted the gardes of the same. He remoued also the Capteyne of the sayd Parke to auoyde treason, with order that euery nyght the warders of that place should bee changed.

The Duke de Roauuois being led prisoner (as you haue heard) to *Rochel*, and there continuyng tyll the moneth of Januarie, was deliuered vppon hys promyse to paye within three monethes after twentie thousande Frankes to raunsom, or, in defaulte of eyther the tyme or summe, to returne prisoner to *Rochell*. He fayled and therefore was sommoned to make good his worde, which he refused, cleering himselfe by the death of the prince of Conde, to whom, as he had gyuen hys fayth, so his death acquited his promise. The kings brother kept still about *Angoulesme*, albeit vnderstanding of the precise direction of the Montgomery, gaue ouer his further attempt, and departed frō thence the .xij. of Aprill, taking his way to *Perigueux*, and passing by *Aubeterre*, he toke ỹ castle by cōposition, for whose gard the L. of the place dyd enterteyne about a

hundred mē, who enduring only certeyn ſhot of the cānon, yelded themſelues (their lyues ſaued:) wherein notwithſtanding they were abuſed, for that diuerſe were killed, & the L. of the place areſted as priſoner: from *Aubeterre* he drue to *Mucedan* a town of *Perigueux*, afore the which, as the Lord de Montluc attend him with his forces: ſo ỹ armie being arriued, they begā to batter with ſuch furie, as a breach was ſpædily enforced. There were within the town. viij. or. viij. ſcore populair ſouldiours, who diſpayring eyther to fil vp the breache, or to kæpe it longer, in reſpecte chiefly of their ſmall numbers, abandoned the town and cloſed themſelues within ỹ Caſtell being ſufficiently ſtrong: The catholikes being within the Towne, bent their batterie againſt the Caſtell, where they had no ſoner battered a breach, than thei cryed to the aſſaulte. They within ſuſteyned ỹ firſt aſſault, & likewiſe. ij. others in ỹ necke of it, repulſing at laſt ỹ catholiks, wherof a great nūber left their dead bodyes in pawn: thē ỹ Kings brother (vnder their word of aſſurance) came to parle wᵗ thē, wherin he ſo preuayled, as thei yelded,

ded, reſeruing only their liues, which notwithſtanding were violently taken frō thē al without exception, contrarie to his fayth and word of honor: he loſt at theſe aſſaults a greate companie of ſouldiours with ſundry lordes and captaines of choyce: amongeſt which was the Conte Briſſac ſtriken with a harquebuſh ſhot in the left chæke: he was a galland gentleman and of great hope amongſt the people, of .xxv. yeares of age when he dyed, and of greate callyng and function in *Fraunce*. For firſt he was knight of the order, capteyne of fifty men at armes of the kings allowance, Colonel generall ouer the Frenche fotemen in the Kings Campe, and gouerned alſo in this iourney a Reginen of. xl. enſeignes of fotemen: his brother ſucceded hym in moſte of his charges, ſauing the eſtate of Colonell general which was giuen to the Lorde of Stroſsi: there dyed at that ſiege the Conte Pompadon, with many other to the number of. v. or. vj. hundred. Briſſac ſlaine. Conte Pompadon ſlain.

Mucedan being taken in this moneth of Aprill, the kings brother toke way agayne to *Angoulmois*, and the Lorde of Montluc returned to his gouernement,

and charge.

The princes horsemē being thus viewed and mustered, they would also survey their footmen, in which busines the d' Andelot was chiefly used, and therfore immediately dispatched, to the end he might peruse the garrisons in euery town of their obedience: he began his first trauell in this charge vpon the ende of Aprill, folowing the garrisons and mustring them in his owne presence. In the beginning of May, he returned to *Saincts*, feling himself somwhat sick, the same growing so vpon him as he dyed the saterday the .vij. of the same 1569. to the lamentable grief & displesure of the whole army, as being noted a moste wyse and valiant gentleman called commonly the knight without feare: his office of general Colonel of the French footmen was giuen to the Lord d' Acyer: his cōpany of men of armes since his death hath bē gouerned by the lord of *Beauuais* his lieutenant. It was thought he was poysoned, and the Physitions that viewed his body were of the same opinion.

Immediatly after, in the same moneth and at the same place dyed the Lorde of

Boc-

Boccarde hauyng lyne long sick, he was of no lesse counsell in matters of consultation, than of courage in the execution, his estate of the great Master of the artillerie was giuen to the Lorde Ianlis his son in law, with his cornet of horsmen. The Lorde Boccard dead.

And now, to ouerslip nothing that was executed in this laste Apryll, there is in the mountaynes of *Dauphyne*, a Castell nere to *Bryanson*, wherein the King keepes an ordinarie dead pay of certeyn numbres of souldiers: A capteyn called Colombyn borne in *Grenoble*, vnderstãding by certein of the borough of *Oysans*, that most part of the sayd dead pay men were issued oute of their charge, toke the sayd Castel, and finding no resistance other than the very capteyne of the place, who yelded beyng hurt with a shot, he made him selfe lorde of it, where neglecting one first and most necessarie pollicie in a victor, hæ rather laboured to deface the images, than to furnishe the place with cõuenient prouision, which being not vnmarked of certein euil neighbors, purlewing vpõ ẏ castle, they forthw̃ enuironed him with a siege, & so cut off his vittell, wherof they knew ẏ castel had but slender

slender store: Their siege continuyng about. xv. days, enforced him at last to render the place vpon composition and onely reseruation of lyfe, whiche notwithstanding was not kept, for that all his souldiors were cut in pæces, and he only led on lyue to *Grenoble*.

After the generall view and muster of the princes footemen, the Lorde de Pilles, (returned now from *Gascoygne*) was sent to sease vpon the yle of *Medoc*, a rich yle lying betwæne *Rochell* and *Bordeaux*, conteyning in length aboute. xvj. or. xvij. leagues, and. iiij. or. v. leagues in breadth: he prouided necessary boates to passe the ryuer of *Gironde*, and embarkyng him selfe with. ij. thousand footemen, discended into the sayd yle, and tooke hauen without any let: he made himselfe maister of the yle vpon the sodayne and vnlooked for, fynding great foyson of riches, wherewith he & his souldiours loaded themselues plentifully.

By meane of this Ile, he besieged *Bourg* a town in *Bordelois*, but being spædily called back by the Princes, he raised his siege and came agayne to the Campe: At this siege died of a shot in his shoulder the Lord

Val-

Valpheuiere lieutenant to the late Lorde d'Andelot of his Regiment of fotemen, whose regimen was trãslated to the Lord of Rouray gentleman of *Fraunce*. This was vpon the ende of May.

The kings brother, being now returned into the contrey of *Angoulmois* and after he had somwhat releued his armie on that syde to *Villebois*, sent to sommon the town of *Angoulesme* by a trompet, wherin hæ was refused, & so toke way towards *Bery* to ioyne his force with the Duke d'Aumall bæing in the sayd contrey: the Conte Mont-gomerey charged vpon the tayle of his campe, and discomfited certen of them.

The Lady Marquise of Rottelyn, vnderstãding of the death of the prince of Conde her sonne in law, put her vpon the way to come to *Rochell*, wher was the widow princesse her daughter: she passed to *Sainct Iean d'Angely*, and so to *Thonz* vpon *Bourronne* wher the said Princesse met her, and so returned into *Frãce* without her daughter, whome she purposed to haue with her. But the Princesse excused her vppon hir children, which were then at *Rochell*. Whether she also returned: it was thought the

Lady

Lady Marquise came to entreate a peace, whiche was not so, bycause hir occasion was only as is aforesayd: this was in the ende of May. 1569.

In the first kindlyng of these warres, the Princes hauing true intelligence of diuers numbres of straungers entred the Realme for the strengthe of the Catholikes, determined also to fortifie their armie by the like meane: And therfore knowing that the Prince Wolfgange Duke de deux Pons had erected great numbres of men of armes, as well on fote as on horseback, the better to defende his owne countreys, sente to hym with requeste to yelde them succoures in their so vrgent and extreme necessitie, bothe with his armie presently in point, and also such other powers as hee might possibly leuie, wherunto the said duke condescended with promyse to relæue them with all his forces, which albeit at that tyme were not fully assembled, yet he forgat not within short tyme after to put an armie in redinesse to come into *France*, wherof the duke d'Aumale (lying in *Lorayne*) beeing enformed by special Intelligencers, dispatched forthwith

with a Gentleman of his, by whome hée aduertised the Duke of the common bruite that passed of the diligence he vsed in the leuyes of men of warre in *Almayne*, and al to assist the conspiracies of such as arme themselues ageynst the crowne of *France*, with displayed warre ageynst the King, which for his parte as he neyther had nor woulde beleue, so lokyng nérer into his magnificence and partes of a Prince, hée iudged hym of no inclination to fauoure rebelles ageynst theyr soueraigne maiestie, considerynge withall, the ancient respect of amitie so long continued betwéene the house of the electors of the countie Palatines of *Rhine*, & the scepter of *France*: Albeit, his maiestie desiring to vnderstand an absolute truth, gaue him special charge to dispatche this special Messanger, hée also hauyng authoritie of his Maiestie to withstande the entrie of any straungers to releue the enterprise of the sayd rebelles, which hée hoped to accomplishe, or else to leaue his lyfe in the charge.

The Duke forbare to answer spédily, vntyll his armye were fully in poynte, albeit after that hée hadde receyued hys

Reistres,

Reiſtres, he beganne to marche towardes the Conte of Burgogne, and as he lay vpon the frontiers of *Fraunce*, tarying for his Launceknyghtes, hee aunſwered the d'Aumales letter, which he ſent forthwith to the Kyng: In the beginning hee layde afore hym how in the yeares afore, many *Reiſtermaiſters* paſſyng thorowe his Duchy without leaue, greeued ſo his countrey that the continuall complaints of his people forced hym to drawe into companyes of armed men, as well on horſbacke as on foote, to withſtande further offence to his people: And that nowe in reſpecte his couſyns and dearely beloued Princes of Nauarre and Conde, haue lamentably imparted with hym the vniuſte quarell, vrged vppon them, as well to enforce their lyues and goods, as to depriue the exerciſe of their Religion contrary to the kings faith and playne proteſtation of his Edicts: and that not onely they, but all the Nobilitie and others, profeſſing the ſame Religion, haue and do endure myſerable oppreſſions, as eſtraunged from theyr owne houſes, thruſte oute of their charges and offices, theyr poſſeſſions and welthes, con-

confiſked into the Kings handes: laſtly, that there be raiſed huge companies of men of warre aided with ſundry ſortes of ſtraungers to cut them in pieces, as in other times of open hoſtilitie: in theſe reſpectes together with their earneſt motion and requeſt for ſuccours, and laſtly vpon an vpright view and conſideration of their preſent calamitie, he coulde, nor ought do no leſſe than ayde them: And for their partes, the better to auouche their integrities in refuſing all attempts, aſpiring preiudicially to ỹ crown of Fraunce, (as the *d'Aumalles* letters did ſiniſterly ſuggeſt) the ſayd Princes haue proteſted by letters, which he kepeth ſealed wyth their owne handes, that if (at his being in Fraunce) he ſæ or know any inclination in them to conſpire in any ſorte againſt the crowne, that he would not only draw away his ſuccours, but conuert thẽ to the enemy and cõtrary ſide, the rather to reuenge their diſloyaltie: which makes him iudge of the Princes ſide, & beleue ỹ they are not only far frõ the ſlaunderous impoſitions of their enemies, but alſo of vnfained deſire, rather to reſt quietly in their

houses, than follow so harde and doubtful a warre, whereunto they haue ben drawen of force as to defend the violēt oppression of their malicious enemies: he alledged besides, that when his Cosine the duke Casmir erected his army in *Almaigne* in the like cause, he was also vntruly informed (as of purpose to draw him from succouring the Prince of Conde) that it was against the maiestie royall that the said Prince did conspire, which notwithstanding was founde otherwayes, as appeareth by his maiesties edictes of peace both first and last, approuing alwayes the actions of the sayd Prince as done for the seruice of his maiestie. And to take away all suspiciō, he declared, that besides that, his meanyng was to succour the sayde Princes of Nauarre and Conde, his enterprise in comming into Fraunce, stretched also to relieue the little ones of the Religion dispersed into their seuerall miseries, to whome of very duety (being a Christian Prince) he coulde do no lesse than offer and lende his hande to leade them to Iesus Christ. And to the ende his maiestie may vnfainedly resolue in

the

the integritie of his purpose, and that he vndertakes not this iourney to spoile his subiectes or make pray of their welthes, or for any other perticular profit, he protested that if his maiestie would graunt them a safe vse of their religion with a frée exercise of the same without limitation and distinction of persones and places, together with assuraunce of their goodes, honours, charges, and estates, hée would not onely returne and dismisse his army, but also defray the whole charges of the same and the sayde *Reistremaisters* in their passage, amountyng in all to aboue a hundred thousande crownes, protesting for ende, that if (in refusing hys iuste and reasonable offers) the Quarell dw aggrauate by his comming into Fraunce, to wype hys handes in innocencie of all imputations hereafter, and the fault to be layd vpon the authors and chiefe Councellers of the warre, beyng about his maiestie.

The Duke hauing now receiued his Launceknightes, entered into Fraunce, and passyng by *Bourgonguē*, came to *Charyte*, béeyng coasted sundrye tymes

both behinde and before by the armies of of the dukes *d'Aumall* and *Nemors*, without attempting any thing vpon hym: he arriued without let before *Charyte*, the xvj. of May, which he battred so vehemētly that he enforced forthwith a breach, in the meane while the lord of Mouy, passing ouer *Loere* a little aboue the sayd towne, with three hundred harquebusiers, won the suburbes towardes the bridge, the same so occupying and amazing thē that were besieged, that the Duke entred the breache, and put the whole garrison to the sword: this towne was taken in good tyme, because that if it had lingred neuer so little, the Duke *d'Aumalle* being very nere with succours, had endaungered the enterprise. The towne was no sooner taken, than he was discouered not farre of with xviij. hundred horsemen, who coming to short to withstand the dukes entrie, returned in hope to hinder hym to ioyne with the princes army, by meanes that hee mette and assembled wyth the kyngs brothers power, who knitte together for this purpose in the countrey of *Berry*.

Charyte besieged and taken.

In

In the ende of May, the Princes informed of the approche of the Duke *de deux Pons*, and the taking of *Charyte*, began to marche to ioyne with his army, and leauing the Lord de la Noue, to gouerne in the countreys of *Poyctou* and *Saintonge*, toke their way by *Angoulmois*, directly to *Perigueux*, and as they passed thorow that countrey, the Lord of Chaumontes lyght horsemen, with certaine companies of fotemen, toke the towne of *Noutron* belonging to the Quëene of *Nauarre*, wherin were killed aboute foure skore men that defended it: this was the seuenth of June. 1569.

The morrow after the sayd Princes dispatched the Counte Montgomery into *Gasoyne*, to commaunde ouer the army of the Vicounts, who otherwayes would not agree, as not acknowledging one aboue an other: he toke his way by *Solliac*, where hee passed the riuer of *Dordone*, and so beneath *Cadenat*, he passed also ouer *Lot* and came to *Montauban* without any let.

They of the town of *Perigueux*, fearing the comming of the princes army, desired

the lord Montluc to send them succours, to whome he dispatched immediatly the knight Montluc his sonne with xij. ensignes of sotemen, with the which he entred the towne the iiij. of June.

In this meane while the Princes army kepte the way drawing to *Lymosyn*, & the duke de deux Pons hasted by great iorneys to ioyne with them, passyng the riuer of *Viene* two leagues aboue *Lymoges*. The Catholikes had sent thither two C. shot to defend ỳ passage, who were all cut in pieces by the lord de Mouy, the ix. of this moneth, on which day the princes army arriued at *Chalus* a towne in *Lymosyn*, departing the nexte day to ioyne with the army of the Duke de deux Pons in a village within two leagues of *Chalus* belonging to the Lord d'Escars, gouernor of the said countrey.

The lord Admirall accompanied with two hundred horsemen, went where the duke was to salute him: ỳ duke enduring certaine fittes of an ague not many days afore, and not cured as yet, died the xj. of this month 1569. in a village thre leagues from *Lymoges*: afore his death, he called

The Duke de deux Pons dead.

before

before him the chief and principals of his army, with whome he communicated in many pointes, but chiefly in persuasion and request to pursue the purpose of their comming into France, leauing for their generall leader in his place, the Counte Wolrard de Mansfeld, afore his lieuetenāt generall: his body was caried to the town of *Angoulesme*, to be there buried.

In the army of the said late duke, were xxviij. cornets of horsemen, conteining viij. thousand and fiue hundreth *Reistres*, whereof were Colonels, Hans Boucq, Reignold Grac, Henry d'Estam, and Hans de Theres: fyre thousand Launceknights wel armed on foote, and for the most part Pikemen, deuided into xxviij. enlignes, wherof were Colonels, the Lord de Grauillar, and the Lord Guieryn Gansgorff baron of *Grelezee*, besides ij. M. horsmen and ten enlignes of footemen of Frenchmen, wherof was Colonell (touching the footemen) one of ẏ sonnes of the Lord de Bricquemau. There were also in ẏ sayd army diuers personages of high estate, as the prince of Orange, his sonne, the Counties Lodouike & Hēry de Nassau, his brethern, Description of the dukes camp

the Lord de Moruilliers, the Marques of of Renel, the Lordes of Mouy and Esterney, besides many others: there were also six. pieces of artillerie, and they either maine pæces, or field pieces, with others somewhat lesse, wherof he left two of the greatest at *Charyte*. There were in the Princes army about thirtene thousand harquebusiers, besydes Pikes, wherof were great numbers, about iiij. thousand horsemen, sixe cannons and two meane pæces.

Deseription of the princes army.

The kings brother nowe hauyng receiued from the Pope two thousand horsmen, and foure thousande fotemen Italians vnder the conduit of the Counte de sainct Flour, came to *Lymoges* with his army, fronting alwais as nére as he could the *Almaignes*, but not medling with thē.

Succours from the Pope.

About this tyme the Quéene mother accompanied wᵗ the cardinals of *Bourbon* & *Loraine*, came to *Lymoges*, & there desirous to sée in battel the army of the duke her sonne, she visited the battels & squadrons of his horsmen one after an other, perswading them to omitte no duetie, to continue their seruice to his maiesty, & so depar-

The Quene mother encourageth the souldiours.

departed the campe, and went to *Lymoges*, where ſhe remained certaine dayes, and then retired to the Court.

The ſame day the Lord de la Loue marſhall of the Princes campe with his regiment of horſſemen, was ſent to *Aeſſe* vpon *Vienne*, to garde the paſſage, whereof the kings brother hauing intelligence, came the next day being the.xj.of June, and encamped wythin a league of the ſayd *Aeſſe*, making out the ſame day certaine numbers of ſhot to vndertake the ſkirmiſh, who being repulſed, taryed not long there, but returned to the Campe: the.xij.day arriued at the ſayde *Aeſſe*, the ſotemen of the vauntgarde of the Princes and thether came alſo other ſupplies of ſhotte from the Caholikes campe, and that in great numbres: they at their firſt comming repulſed certaine ſhotte which were within the Subburbs on the other ſide *Vyenne*, albeit they were forthwith reſkued, and the other driuen to retire, the ſkirmiſh endured lõg and hot, deuouring of the Catholike ſide about.CC.mẽ, and of the Princes part only twentie or thirtie.

Within two dayes after the Princes army marched toward *S. Tirier la Perche*, in the said coũtrey of *Lymosyn*, of purpose to refresh there ỹ Lanceknights, wery'd with so lõg trauell: the kings brother followed them, albeit so far off as it was the xrij. of June afore he came nær the Princes, & then lodged .iij. leagues frõ the sayd *S. Tirier*, wher the said Princes wer, who sent for their army as well fotemen as horsmen to come and campe there. The xriij. of the same month he aduãced more nære them, lodging within a league & an half of *S. Tirier* in a vilage called *la Roche*, the same arguing to the Princes, that he wold giue them battell the next morow, wherfore they attended to sæ if he would come any nærer, which he did not, albeit the Princes sent for their armie to be ready in the first shew of the day, who accordingly marched in good order to the sayd place *de la Roche*, where forthwyth they bestowed themselues in squares: the forlorne hope were appoynted to marche both on the right & left hand: they of the right hand wer led by the Lord de Pilles, whose Regiment made the first wing,

wing, the others of the left hand were guided by the Lord de Rouray: the Lorde de Mouy with his regiment of horſſmen kept the left hand, and the Lords de Bricquemau, & de la Loue with their regimēts of horſmen, the righthād, making ỹ wing of the vauntgard: the Lanceknights wer ringed in two battailes, the one a vauntgarde and the other a battell: the vauntgard caryed. viij. field péces which were planted before their battell.

The ſkirmiſh began of ỹ Lord of Pilles ſide againſt the Lord de Stroſsi, who with ij. M. ſhot was behinde a cloſe pale, & ſent thether for the defence of the paſſage, he had a great aduantage vpon the Lord de Pilles, becauſe his harquebuſhears ſhot in couert from behind the ſayd cloſe pale, & the ſayde Lord de Pilles was open & in a high place. Beſides, the Lord of Stroſsi had to backe him in time of nēede. iiij. cor-nets of *Italians*, who ſeeing ỹ the forlorne hope of the Lord de Pilles could not diſcharge their péces by reaſon of the rain, charged ſo hotly vpon him, as they forced him to retire a hundreth paſe within the wode, killing at that charge about ten

of

of his souldiours, albeit being reskued by two cornets of light horsmen of the Captaines la Motte and Brilliam *Gascones*, repulsed with equall violence the *Italians*, and put them to flight, in which meane while, the sayd footman hope renued more hotly the skirmishe, and yet did neyther hurt nor amaze greatly the sayd Lord Strosi, which caused the admiral to draw thitherward, who assone as he had surueied the place, caused to come to him ý shot led by the Lord de Rouray.

They began to skirmishe on the left hand against the Lord de Strosi, beating him on the side: with constraint at last to habandon his shade and recule: wherupon the Captaines la Mote and Brilliam, with many other companies of horsmen, gaue vpon his troupes, and put thẽ to the chase, wherin the Lord Strosi was taken and led to the Admirall, who caused the victorie to be pursued to a litle riuer running fast by, and many souldiors folowed the fortune of this chase euen within the tents of the catholikes camp, and hard to their enseignes.

The Lord Strosi taken.

On the left hande the Lord de Mouy offred

offred to charge certaine Cornets of *Italian* horsmen, who refused to abide him, and so he returned backe.

It rained so vehemently that there could be no vse of any harquebushe, so that without any other thing done, the army retired, the Strosi lost and left dead on the place about.v.or.vj.hundred: Amongst others of accompt was slaine his lieuetenaunt, called the Lord de Sainct Loup, with thirtie aswell Captaines in chéefe, as lieuetenantes and ensigne bearers, whose Targets remained also vpō the place: Of them of the Religion were slaine and hurte of all sortes only fiftie, wherof were two Captains of footemen called Peyrol and la Merie *Dauphynois*, this was the.xxv.of June.1569. Strosies men slaine.

The morow after foure hundreth *Italian* horsemen, with certain Pikemen of the mē of armes of the Duke de Nemors, came to sée if the Princes armie wer discamped as the kings brother was aduertised, as they approched nære the campe, they were discouered by the watch, and so hotly set vppon, as they were enforced to retire out of order, some slaine & some taken

taken prisoners.

The xxviij. of this moneth, the sayde Princes armie were driuen to discampe for want of vittailes, drawing towarde *Perigueux*, to relaxe themselues.

The death of the Lord of Moruil.

The Lord de Moruillier, comen out of *Almayne* as you haue heard with the late Duke of Deux Pons, was sicke in this time at *Angoulesme*, of a hotte Ague, the same pressing him so sore, that within fewe dayes he dyed in the sayd towne.

The Counte du Lude gouernoure of *Poyctou*, hauing assembled certaine troupes aswell of *Touraine*, and *Anion*, as of *Poyctou*, departed from the Towne of *Poyctiers*, and the twelfth of this moneth of June, planted his siege before *Nyort*, wherein was gouernoure the Lord de la Brosse.

The siege of Nyort.

The Lord Pluueau succours it.

The first day of the siege the Lorde de Pluueau, with his Regiment of footemen, and his companie of light horsemen, entred the Towne in despite of the Lord du Lude, who notwithstanding those succoures, began his batterie the next morning on the side of the toure *de la Pigalle*, and followed it forthwith with an assault: which

which was so valyantly repulsed, that, he seeing the breache filled vp wyth suche spéede, remoued his batterie, and forced a breach in an other place, albeit he durst not make it good with an assault, but vnderstanding of supplies of succor at hand raised his seege the.xxij. of the moneth of June.

He hadde foure Cannons and two meane péeces: Comming againe to *Poytiers*, he left within *S. Mesent*, the Lord de Anuouy, maister of the campe of the Regiment of the late Counte Brissac, with suche companies as he had with the sayd Regiment, with two Canons, two field péeces and certain other munitions, leading the rest to *Poytiers*.

At this siege, the Lord de Pluueau was lightly hurte wyth a shotte, and sone healed againe: Of the du-Ludes side were slayne the Captaines Flogeat, Gorbon a Gentleman of *Saintonge*, Fresouet la Marche, the Captaine Colonel of the sayd Regiment, the master of the mines, and Morlou guider of the Artillerie cariage, with a great numbre of footemen.

The Lord of Teligni, was sét forth to go

to

to the reskue of Nyort, with four cornets of *Reistres*, with certeine other cornets of *Frenchmen*, and the regiment of fotemen of the Lord Bricqueman the yonger. Notwithstanding afore he came there, the siege was raised, whereuppon they went to the sayd *S. Mesent*, to intercept the artillerie: which in the end they abandoned, as hereafter shall be noted.

The Princes armie being in the coūtrey of *Perigueux* was still pursued, but farre off, by the catholikes, keping on the left hand: The Princes entred by composition within the town of *Brantbome*, they toke also two Castles in the sayde Countrey, the one belonging to the Bishop of *Perigueux*, and therfore commonly called the Bishops castle, the other called *la Chapelle*, in which wer killed about two hundred and three score men, wyth like numbre of the popular sorte withdrawne thither, and thereabout.

Upon the beginning of July, the Princes army departed from the countrey of *Perigueux* drawing to *Confluence* or *Confolance*, a little towne vppon *Vienne*. Neare vnto the which is a Castle called *Chabauey*,

ney, then in question betwéen the vidame of Chartres & the Lord de Montluc: within the Castle was a companie of footemen, whose captaine refused to open the gates to the victailers of the Princes armie, & therfore the vauntgarde came and besée-ged them, and the same day battred and toke the castle by assault, putting the soldiours to the sword: The captaine onely was taken, who promised for his ransom twentie thousande frankes, and withall to cause to bee sent home M. Peter Viret, minister of the Gospell, taken prisonner in the territories of the Quéene of *Navarre*: The castle after it was taken, the sixth of July, was burnt to the grounde. Within two dayes after the Lord de Mouy entred by composition the towne of *S. Genais* in *Poicton*: one chéefe couenant in the composition was, that the Towne promised to pay ten thousand Franks, so that their goodes were not put to the pillage or spoile, wherein they were duely delt withall, as they also paid truly their money. You haue heard how the kings brother pursued the Princes campe into *Perigueux*, who now séeing (as it séemed)

into their seuerall purposes, turned away, and passing by *Lymosin* and *Berry*, came into *Touraine*: Being at *Loches*, he licenced a great number of his horsmen, to recreate themselues abrode vntill the first of October, by which occasion his campe so diminished, as he had not about him of the Frenche nation aboue a thousand or .xij.C. horsemen, and very fewe footmen: almost all the Captains went to relieue and encrease their companies.

The Princes being aduertised, that the towne of *Chastelleraut*, conteyned not aboue three score soldiours in garde, dispatched thither the Lord de la Loue wyth his regiment of horsemen, and a company of Harquebushers on horsebacke: At hys first commyng he sommoned the towne, which without muche resistance, was rendred vnto him, reseruing onely that their goodes should not be sacked, nor any the inhabitants hurt, vppon which agreement the gates were opened, & the Lord de la Loue entred at one gate, and the Lord Villiers Knight of the order, and gouernor of the towne, issued out of an other. Vppon the end of thys moneth, the

Lord

Lord de Sanſac, with .iiij. or .v. M. ſoldiers & certein horſmen of the Catholikes, beſæged the Towne of *Charyte*, he battered it ſo vehemently, that wythin ſmall time he made a breach, and ſodainly marched to the aſſault, frō whence he was repulſed with the loſſe of .v. C. men, the reſt retiring from the aſſault to the artillery, whereof one of ſmal experience let fal his match wīn a caſk of cānon pouder, which in a moment flusht vp ſuche a generall flame & fire, ỹ it burned a great nūbre of ỹ ſaid ſoldiers, & blew one on ỹ other ſide the riuer of Loere vpon the grauel, and ſo burned him to death in euery mās ſight. They ỹ defended the towne, made great reſiſtance, & greeued many of the Catholikes by their ſallies which they made out of the towne: wherupon the Lord de Sanſac not able to force thē, was cōſtrayned to raiſe his ſeege, hearing wāl, that ỹ Princes had prouided to ſuccor thē with iij. or .iiij. M. horſemen, which notwithſtanding was rather incertein, than a true report.

After the taking of ỹ caſtle of *Chabaney*, the princes army toke way to *Luzignan*,

a ſtrong caſtle, and (as it is ſaid) builded long ſince by Melluſigne: the garde of this Caſtle were two hundreth ſouldiors vnder the Lord de Guron, captaine and kéeper of the ſame, who, being ſommoned to render it, refuſed, by reaſon whereof it was beſeged the fourtenth day of the ſaid moneth, when the battery began very furiouſly with fiue Cannons on that ſide to the Parke, they within being ſore ſhaken with the Cannons, and almoſt four ſcore of their ſoldiours ſlaine, a breache being beaten open and flat, and the regiments of footemen in order of battel ready to offer the aſſault, began to faynt in hart, demaunding parley, and immediatly rendred the place vnder this compoſition, that the ſaid Lord Guron wyth the Lord de Cluſeaux, ſhould depart with bag and baggage, & the ſouldiours with theyr liues and only ſword and dagger: within the caſtle were found foure Cannons, two field péeces with great ſtore of munition: and as ſome ſay, huge ſummes of money. They eſtabliſhed there as gouernor the Lord de Myrambeau, a gentlemã of the Country of *Saintonge*, with .vj. hundred

dzeth harquebusheares to garde it.

The Baron of Adretz, who had bin at the d'Aumals camp, and seen his ensignes but euill followed in respect of his slender numbers of men in his regiment, toke way to *Dauphine*, very slenderly accompanied, without displaying any banner. Against his returne the Lozd de Gordes gouernoz ther, had put in readinesse two Ensignes of sotemen to send into *Languedock*, whereof he pzesented the conduction to the sayd Baron of Adretz, who refusing such charge, the expedition was vsed by Captaine Mestral, who led them thither vppon the beginning of July.

About this time the Quæne of Nauar, the Pzince hir sonne, the Pzince of Conde, the Lozds, Knights, Gentlemen with others that accompanyed them, pzesented a request to the King, entreating an assured peace of the pzesent troubles, which, foz the impoztance of the matter, is hær contained in euery singuler wozd and poynt as followeth.

¶ Sir, it is a thing no lesse strange, than almost incredible, that amongst so many people put vnder your obedience by

The Protestants require to the king for peace.

the resolute wit and prouision of God, as a visible pawne and witnesse of his bountifull regard towards you, and the same contēning in ordinary vaūt to be so dearly enclined to the vpright proceeding of your affaires, and preseruation of your crown, ther is not one, no not one amōgst so many nūbers, that once offreth to put himself in indeuor to quenche or qualifie this vnnatural fire so burning daily within your realme, as there lackes little of the vtter confusion of the same: It is also no lesse true than the other maruelous, ỹ of the contrary, infinite numbers do trauel infinitely, not only to kindle ỹ which is already burst into flame, but also by sondry sortes of artificiall sleightes, doe studye to entertaine, aggrauate and encrease it.

Whome troubles ht to be ted.

And albeit it ought first rather to moue from such, who of a galantnesse of stomacke, and to satisfie some particular respect in them selues, haue incēsed these troubles against the will of your maiestie, making both peace and warre at their pleasure: then from those, who be-

sides

sides, they are iniustly assailed and pursued in their consciences, honors, lyues and liuelyhods, haue no other purpose & meaning, than to defend their liues agaynst such heauy and violent tyrānies, lothing alwayes troubles and emotions, & louing with a singular zeale bothe peace it self, and suche as laboure to entertaine it: yet the Quéene of Nauarre, the Prynce her sonne, the Prince of Conde, with the Lordes, Knightes, and Gentlemen that accompany them, moued (afore the rest) with a naturall bonde and affection to your Maiestie, and preseruation of your Crowne and Realme, neyther can nor will suspend or deferre any longer, to searche and apply for their partes (as alwayes they haue done) such most proper and conuenient remedies, as they thought most apt to warrant and defend this your realme from a lamentable subuersion, wherewith it both hath bene, and is presently threatned: And as in respect to establiche a peace and publike tranquillitie, they haue hetherto more forwardly enclined than the rest, happening by

that meanes into such strange perils and aduẽtures, as if God had not kept an eye vpon them, there had now remayned but a lamentable remembrance of their generall confusion: so these things well considered with their seueral circumstances, they haue small reason of hope, and lesse cause of expectation to effect that which so earnestly they desire, if God (the inclyner of al harts) change not the mindes of their enimies that gouerne you, and giue them a disposition to desire and embrace peace. The said Princes, Lords, Knights wt others parties to this humble request, persuading rather that in place to allow this their franke and liberall will, with their duetiful indeuor to aduaunce a perfect vnitie and peace amongst your subiects, they shalbe charged with slaunders and sinister interpretation of their godly purpose, as heretofore they haue bene vsed by those who neither hate nor feare any thing more than to see this reconcilement.

And as the sayd Princes with ẏ other parties to this motion, haue neither had nor holdẽ any thing in more dear regard,

than

than the publication to your maiestie frō time to time of their actiōs & procedings, the same as impressions and witnesses of their singular desire to liue and die in the naturall obedience and awe of your maiestie, and withall to make known afore the whole face of the world, both how far their hartes and wils be from the slaunderous imposstions of the Cardinal of *Loraine* and his adherentes (pensionarie ministers and naturall enemies to your crown) & also that by their forces (whereunto they haue bene drawne with their great euill will and griefe) they intende no other than to maintain their religion, liues, honours, and such portions of goods as God hath appointed to their shares in this world: Euen so they persuade that such consideraciōs, neither can nor ought to hinder their vttermost endeuor to pursue and purchase the effect of so blessed and necessary a peace to this realme, and yelding withall vnfayned testimonie of the humble and reuerent respect they owe to your maiestie, which they had long ere this put in practise and proofe, were not that their enemies would thinke & per-

ſuade others to beleue, that the onely neceſſitie of their caſe haue induced them to it, ſæing firſt their vntrue perſuaſion to your maieſtie, that there were no leuies of men of warre in *Almaigne* for the ſuccours of the Princes: Secondly, that if any ſuch were, yet the Realme was of ſufficient meane and force to withſtande their entrie: Thirdly, if they did enter, it was impoſſible to ioyne with the princes in reſpect of ſo many deepe riuers and paſſages of daunger betwene the one and other campe: Fourthly, albeit their armies did knitte and ioyne, yet, (the princes pouertie cõſidered) the charges could not be long defrayed, nor the plentifully long contented: ſeming by theſe reaſons to attend & tempoꝛiſe, till they had both ioyned & payed their ſayd forces, & aſſembled others which were diſperſed, and (as the woꝛld knoweth) of ſuch numbers and facultie, as beſides their habilitie to reſiſt eaſily their enemies, they wanted neither way nor meane to execute any wicked attempte if they had had any will, as is ſuggeſted and impoſed vpõ them: If then in the former troubles, the late prince of

Conde,

Conde with the Lordes, knightes, and gentlemen of his part, receiued the condicions of peace concernyng onely the matter of religion and libertie of their consciences, and that immediatly after the death of the Duke of Guyse and Marshall *Saincte Andre*, and the late Constable of Fraunce taken prisoner, beyng three principall leaders of the army: if also in the last rising, as soone as was offered to the sayd prince and other lordes and gentlemen of his company the restablishmēt of the exercise of religion, notwithstanding their great troupes and strength of straungers ioyned with them, and vpon the very point to assaulte the towne of *Chartres* in the view and face of the enemies campe, which was for the most disordred, if at the only sound & pronoūcing of peace made by a trumpet sēt vnder the name of your maiesty, the sayd prince did not only forbeare ỹ assalt, but also raised forthwith his siege & retired his army, reping notwithstāding of so redy obedicce, but a bloudy peace & promise full of infidelitie: if also during the same sturre, the morrow after the battel at *Saincte Denys*:

where

where both the Prince had the better, & the Constable principall leader of the army was slaine. The said Prince dispatched to your maiestie the Lord de Theliguy, aswel to warne you of the ruine and desolacion threatning from the instaunt your realme if the straungers were suffred to enter houering there vpō the frōtiers, as also to mediate and sollicite in meanes and remedies to knit an absolute peace onely in the cause of religion: if (in short) your edictes haue bene alwais published, & the peace accorded, at such times as they of the religiō, (if they would haue abused ẏ opinion of your purpose) might, in respect of their forces, persuade and beleue, that aswell in all your parleyes and treaties of peace, there was no other mencion than of the matter of religion, as also that their enemies haue not bene brought to it but by necessitie, being vnable by open force to maintain any longer against them: in what conscience or with what face, or countenance, may it be sayd that these troubles moue and continue for the matter and cause of religion? And yet neuertheless the more to choke and con-

conuince the Cardinall of *Loraine* and o-
ther his adherentes, of their lies & slaun-
derous impositions which they publishe
daily: the said Princes, Lords, knightes,
gentlemen and others of their compa-
nies forgetting the infidelitie and all dis-
loyall attemptes heretofore conspired a-
gainst them, declars and protest this day
both before God & your maiestie, ỹ what
so euer hath bene done or offred to thē in
euill from the beginning to this houre,
they neither haue nor will once impute it
to your maiestie, as knowing your na-
ture to be nothing touched with such in-
iust seuerities, wherof you haue giuen so
many publike experiences, that there is
now no cause of doubt: neither haue or
do they thinke to chaunge or diminishe in
any respect their duetie and naturall re-
garde which they haue alwayes bente to
the true aduancement of your greatnesse
& royall estate: wherin, & also in so ma-
ny effectes aforesaid, if it be both knowne
and sæne, that they enterteine no other
purpose nor meaning, than (vnder the o-
bedience and authoritie of your Edictes)
to serue God according to his will, and as

they

they are instructed by his holy word, with desire to be maintained with equall care as your other subiectes, in their honours, liues, and goodes, they are now ready to geue such further manifest proofe & witnesse, as their most enemies shall haue lest cause hencefoorth to doubt thē: And ỳ neither to enter into any iustification of their actions passed, as their innocencie & iustice of their cause being sufficiently known to your maiesty, & al other kings, princes, & potētates what strangers so euer they be, if they be not of the faction & partie of Spain: and much lesse to seke to capitulate with your maiestie, knowing (god be praised) what is the duety of good and faithful subiectes to their soueraigne prince & natural Lord. But (sir) in respect of the large peny worthes and common marchandize which heretofore hath ben made of the faith and worde of your maiestie, which (aboue all) ought to be holy, sacred, and inuiolable, and withall, with what vnseming boldnes your authoritie & name hath ben abused to ỳ extreme peril of all your people of the reformed professiō: it nede not seme strange if the sayd

princes

princes wͭ their cõsociates do humbly besech you to declare by an edict solemn, perpetual & irreuocable, your resolute wil in a libertie & exercise of their religiõ, to the ende ẏ by the same, such as heretofore at ẖ. seueral times both rashly & with al impunitie haue infringed and violated your former constitutiõ in ẏ cause, may by this third, be more brideled & restrained, wherin because such as wer not able to endure the vnitie & vniuersal rest maintained amõgst your people, by the good obseruaciõ of your edicts, haue takẽ occasion to alter & corrupt thẽ by new constructiõs & modificaciõs contrary to the true substace of the same & sincere meaning of your maiestie. And ẏ also the sayd Princes wͭ the rest of their factiõ confesse to haue borne a most iust iudgemẽt of god in more sorts of afflictiõs in time of peace, than when it was opẽ war, as in cõsenting to easily to ẏ treaties of peace which haue ben made, the same prouiding a general contentmẽt on all sides ẏ god should be serued only in certein places of the realme, & by certain persons, as though (in a soũd conscience) there belonged no other thing to ẏ seruice of God.

They

They most humbly beseech your maiestie to accord and graunt generally to all your subiectes of what qualitie and condicion so euer, frée vse of the said religion in all cities, villages, and boroughes, and all other places & corners of your realm and countreys within your obediẽce and protection, without any exception, reservacion, modificacion, or restraint of persons, times, or places, and that with suerties, necessary in so high a cause: and besides to ordeine and enioyne to make manifest profession of the one or other religion, to the ende to cut of hereafter all meanes and occasions to many, who abusing such benefite and grace, are slipt into *Atheisme* and carnall libertie, and who, standing vpon no exercise and profession of religion, desire nothing more than to see an vniuersall confusion in this realm, and all order, pollicie and Ecclesiasticall discipline reuersed, and abolished, a thing so daungerous as not to be tollerated in any christian state. And because (sir) we doubt not at all, that those who hetherunto haue pitched the foundacion of their deuises vpon slaunderous reproches, impudently

pudently published to make vs hatefull, euen to such as (God be praysed) bée free from the seruitude and tyrannie of Antichrist, will not sticke to impose vppon vs an inctuile obstinacie, rather to defende, (without reason) that we haue once resolued to beléeue touching the Articles of Christian Religion, than to correct or retract our errours. Wée declare and protest (as hereunto we haue done) that if in any point of the cõfession of faith heretofore presented to youre maiestie by the reformed Churches of your realm, it may bée found by the word of God comprehended in the Canonicall bookes of the holy Scripture, that wée swarue from the doctrine of the Prophetes and Apostles, we will forthwith lend our handes, and giue place to such as will instructe vs better in the word of GOD (if we erre in any Article) than we haue bin from the beginning: For which cause, and the better to effecte so happie a purpose, wée desire nothing more, than a conuocation of a counsell frée and generall, and lawfully called, wherein as euery one may haue bearing & scope to deduce his reasõs at large,

so the same to bée eyther confirmed, or conuinced by the onely woorde of GOD, the true meane vsed in all tymes of Antiquitie vppon lyke occasion. By whiche meane (Sir) also it is not to bee doubted, that GOD (by his speciall grace) will not vnsele the eyes of your Maiestie, and so gyue you spedie and true sight into the hartes and willes of youre Subiectes, reconciled and knitte with an indissoluble bonde, and your Realme returne into his firste estate, beautie and dignitie, to the shame and confusiõ of yours and our common enimies, who by their subtill and priuie intelligences with the house of *Spayne*, haue with sinister pollicies translated the late stoorme and tempeste of the lowe Countryes to your Realme, and almost thundred it vppon the type of youre Crowne: Humbly desiring youre Maiestie to enter into precise consideration and iudgement, whether it bee better to erspecte, of two Armies alreadie assembled within youre Realme, a firie and bloudie victorie, yelding equall frute to the Conquerour, and he that is ouercome,

or

or else to employe them togyther in the seruice of youre Maiesties affaires, in so many goodly occasions presently offered, importing no lesse the rest and aduaunce-ment of your Crowne and Realme, than any that euer happened in your tyme, re-turning also by that meane, the storme to the place from whence it came: where-in the sayde Princes, Lordes, Knightes, Gentlemen, with all the reste of their companies, bee vnfaynedly resolued, (as in all other things, tending to the great-nesse of youre noble Estate) to employe their lyues, goods, with all other meanes wherewith GOD hath endued them, e-uen to the laste droppe of their bloude, ac-knowledging in thys worlde no other soueraintie or principalitie than yours, in whose obedience, and subiection they do desire to lyue and dye. The same be-yng also suche and all that a soueraigne and naturall Prince is to erspect or de-sire of hys faythfull lonyng subiects and seruauntes. Offices of true subiects

This request thus deuised and written, the Princes sent a trompet to the Catho-

lykes Campe to obteyne passepoꝛt foꝛ a Gentleman to go to his Maiestie whiche being refused the Admiral found meanes to sende a Copye of it to the Marshall Mõtmorancy, to pꝛesent to the king, who about the. xix. of Julie following returned a messanger to the Admirall, to lette him knowe that he had pꝛesented the requeste to his maiestie, who would not loke on it, saying, he would neyther heare noꝛ see any thing comming from him, afoꝛe he hadde put hym selfe in obedience and fauoure of his Maiestie, who then assured hym to receyue and embꝛace hym, when, and as often, as he would put himselfe in endeuour.

To this message by letter, the Admiral aunswered the. xxvj. of the same moneth, that seing his maiestie would not receiue the sayd requeste, he could not otherwyse chuse, than leaue the matter to the iudgement of al Chꝛistian Pꝛinces not touched with passion oꝛ partiall affection, whither they vsed not indeuour to come vnder the duetifull obedience of hys Maiestie oꝛ not, labouring foꝛ their parte by all their possible meanes to quenche the manifolde

ca-

calamities houering to ouerwhelme the woole Realme, and so sette them selues within the fauoure and grace of the King. But now, seeing that there bee some will not spare the vniuersall destruction of the Realme, onely to rauishe their lyues and exercyse of their Religion, they woulde loke moze neare than afoze foz the remedie.

The Kings brother being at *Loches*, had aduertisement of the siege of *Luzignan* dispatching withal diligẽce the Duke of Guyse, to get within *Poyctiers*, as well to hinder the taking of the Towne, as to turne the siege from *Luzignan*, notwithstanding he was there no sooner than the Castell was rendzed. Luzig. rendred.

The Duke of Guyse arriued at *Poytiers* with the Marquise du Meine his brother, on Frydaye. xvij. of Julie, entring by the Bzidge *Anioubert* with hys companies, which were about fiftéene hundzeth horsmen, amongst whom were. iiij. hundzeth Italians, gouerned by the Lozde Paule Sforce, brother to the Counte de Saincte Flour, and one Cozonette of *Reistres*. These succoures assured greatly them

within the Towne, who otherwayes might happyly haue trembled at the comming of the Princes Camp.

Lords and Captaynes within Poyers.

There were within *Poytiers* afore the Guyles comming, the Counte du Lude, his thræ brethren, de Chastelliers, de Sauteré, and de Briançon, the Lordes de Ruffec, de la Riuiere, Boisequin, de Ferraques, d'Argence, de Rouët, and other lords and knightes of the order, and Captaynes of horsemen with part of their cõpanies. There were also of fotemen, the companies of the Capteynes Pasac, la Prade, la Vacherie, d'Arlach, le Lis, Bois-vert, Boneau, Boulãde Iarrie, wt certeine other, besides vj. cõpanies of fotmen rayled by the inhabitants of the Towne. The generall number of Catholike soldiors of al sortes, as well fotmẽ as horsmen, strangers, as townesmen during this siege (whereof shall bee spoken hereafter) were v. or vj. thousand men: they had vj pieces of Artillerie, as ij. or iij. meanes, and certeyne lesse pieces in the Castell.

The Princes, after the rendring of *Luzignan*, and afore they besieged *Poytiers*, toke *Monstruel*, *Bonyn*, *Couché*, *Sansay*,

Sisay, Vivone, with other little Caſtelles about *Poytiers*, thereby to hold the Catholikes moze ſtrait. In which meane while the Princes hozſemen made ozdinarie roades. euen to the gates of *Poytiers*, burning many Abbaies, Pzioziés, and Temples.

The xxiiij. day the ſayd hozſmē, as wel *French* as *Allemans*, pzeſēted thē ſelues in battaill befoze the town, on ẏ ſyde, which is aboue the Abbaye of *S. Cyprien*, vntill bery neare *S. Benoit*, being deuided into two great hoſtes: Certeyn hozſemen of the Towne iſſued oute at the gate towarde the Bzidge *Anioubert*, with certeyne numbers of ſhotte on foote, who without any thing doing, retired into the towne, and the hozſemen of the Religion, into their ſeuerall quarters.

The xxv. daye of the ſame moneth, the Princes footemen and hozſemen pzeſented agayne befoze the Towne aboute none. The footemē gaue a hoat charge vpon the ſuburbes *De la Cueille*, where the Capteyn Bois-vert, with hys companie, (lodged behynd a little trench) making negligent watche, were ſodenly ſet vpō,

and the most part killed: the rest beyng forced to retyre more low to the suburbs *S. Ladre*, were valiantly followed by them of the religion euen to the postes & houses ioyning to the gate of the suburbs: There began a hoat skirmishe which lasted almost fyue houres, vntill the night deuided them: they (of the religion being come but to make a first viewe of the state of the towne) retyring with losse of very few of their people. The .xxvj. day being tuesday, the Princes beset the towne on all sydes, pitching their tentes in the medowe beneath *Hostel-dieu* nere to a milne, where they made forthwith a bridge vpon the riuer of *Clyn* to passe on both sides the town as nede required: the same day, certayne principals of the army viewed the towne on al sides, beginning the next day to batter the defences of the Castell with certayne culuerines & other meaner peces. There was no other thing worthy of report done this month, but making and filling of baskets, deuiding of quarters, disposing the camp, casting trenches, ditches, and digging of earth to couer and shroude the shot.

Poict. besieged.

The

The battrie began the Monday being the firſt of Auguſt on the ryght ſide of the Tower of the bridge *Anionbert*, and the wall laſt by, planting.viij.or.ix.peces of battery vpon the rock or hill right againſt the ſayd bridge, aboue and betweene the ſuburbes of *Pympaneau* and *S. Sornyn*, which cõtinued.iij.dayes: the reaſon was, that otherwayes the ſayde tower myght greue the army and other batteries: they forbare not alſo to prouoke ſkirmiſhe, wherein they that kept the ſuburbes beyonde the bridge as captaines *Arſach* and *Bonneau* with their companie were forced to leaue the ſaid ſuburbes. Battery againſt Poye.

Aſſone as the ſaid ſuburbes were abandoned, there was brought downe .ij. Canons to beat the foote of the wall, piercing of purpoſe to make it a houſe to ſerue for baſkets of earth, the ſame being perceiued by them in the towne, forthwith diſcharged certaine volues of the cannon againſt it, to make it fall, and ſo enforced the ſayd ij. cannons to be haled away: in the mean while the proteſtantes labored to winne the ſuburbes of *Rochreull*, garded by the captaine *La Vacherie*, ſkirmiſhing contynually

nually within a vyne, lying directly betweene the said suburb and the castel, wher was hoat warre without intermission. The .v. of August the sayd captaine la Vacherye as he maintained the skirmish was shot thorow the head with a harquebush whereof he dyed in the fielde.

I haue noted before that the L. d'Aunoux, maister of the camp of the regiment of the late counte Brissac, was left wythin *S. Mesen* by the counte Du-lude, since his returne from *Nyort*, who nowe by commaundement from the Duke of Guyse, called out .iiij. or .v. hundred of the best souldiers in his companies to come to the succours of *Poyctyers*, sending the residue with his cariage to *Pertnay*, where was the captaine Allard, and so he aryued at *Poyctyers* about two houres after mydnight the first of August.

The batterie hauing ceassed at ỹ bridge *Antonbert*, from the .iiij. of this moneth, began againe the .vij. of the same, albeit not on that side but against a towre of the bridge *S. Cyprian* nert to the suburbs, by meane wherof they within were inforced to

so discende and leaue the sayd towre, and entrenche themselues vppon the bridge with vessels and hogsheades and other such like things, ỳ Protestants from that tyme afterward, being vnable to greue them within the Abbay of *S. Cyprian*, as they did afore: The company of captayne Reynaut was ordained for the garde of this towre and quarter. Battery against Poyc.

After the defences of this towre were raised, the Princes remoued their pæces to the right side of the wal of the Abbots meade, thinkyng that place most weake of all the towne, and to that effect they planted theyr cannons the nynth of thys moneth to make a breach, bestowyng others in other places to batter the flanke e syde, hauing ỳ day before set vp in thys quarter vppon the riuer of *Clyn* a, bridge of pypes and bordes tyed togyther with great cables.

The battrie was so vehement and fierse, that in small time they had enforced two great breaches, the one neare the other, skowringe suche defenses as annoyed them by reason of a towre and myne

myne which were there by: they within laboured to fill vp their breaches, albeit with great difficultie and distresse, as not able to shew them selues within the Abbotes meade without gret perill, bycause the hilles gouerned all the sayde medow.

The breaches thus battered, the Protestantes were of mynd to assault them, bestowing (for this purpose) their people in squares and wings, and shewed themselues vppon the hilles in very good order. They firste sent certeyne Capteynes and Souldioures to viewe the breaches, who brought reporte, that they could not be entred without great perill, the rather bicause the bridge which they hadde erected vppon *Clyn* (ouer the whiche they muste passe to go to the breache) was neyther conuenient for the matter, nor sufficient to beare the souldioures that should passe ouer it, neither could the horsemen (what distresse or neede so euer chaunced) go to the succoures of the fotemen within the said Abbots meade if it happened that thei were charged by the horsemen of the Catholykes. Besydes, they within had planted a counter batterie of. iij. or. iiij. Ca-

nons

nonskast by *Carmes*, whych dischargyng right vpon the breaches, might much endaunger them that offred the assault: these were the causes that nothing was done ỳ day. Captain Caluerat being in a towre neare the breach, and going to sée it, was killed the same daye: in the nyght the catholickes discended to the ryuer, and cut the cordes of the bridge before mencioned and so brake it, vsing this pollicy to couer and disguise their enterprise, they brought down great voices and noyse of harquebushot, bestowing them against the bodye of the watch being neare the artillery, to the ende they should be neither heard nor séene whilst they brake the bridge. These things hanging thus in traine afore *Poyctyers*, the king, and M. mother accompanied wyth the Cardinals of *Bourbon* and *Lorrain*, came to *Amboise*, & from thence to *Towars* whether the kings brother came to them: there they deliberated vpon meanes to succoure *Poyctiers*, and to that ende was dyspatched spédelye the knight Montluc wyth fiue hundred harquebusiers on horsback, to get (if he could) within *Poyctyers*, albeit he was so discouered

uered in the way ẏ his enterpꝛise quailed & he returnd to ẏ camp: The king sẽt foꝛ ẏ L. de Sanclac lying befoꝛe the siege of *La Charite* to come to him wᵗ all his foꝛces: he pꝛocured also a spedy leuy wᵗin *Paris* of 20 enseignes of fᵒtmen & certain hoꝛsmẽ, dispatching special letters to all ẏ Nobilitie of *France* to repaire spedely to him to the camp, which he was determined to folow in person, & that vpon payn of confiscation of bodies & gᵒods, oꝛ to be declared wᵗin the danger of contempt, he raised also his arrear banks in many pꝛouinces, who foꝛth with came to him in the sayd country of *Touraine*, in effect he assembled with wonderfull diligence asmuch succours as he could foꝛ ẏ reskue of *Poytiers*. There were certain coꝛnets which ᵒdinarily vsed to beat the streets & ways wᵗin half a league of *Chastelleraut*, amongst whom were specially, the L. of Bonuets companies, sonne to ẏ Loꝛd of Creuecœur, & of the baron of *Numburg* a Noꝛmande: which being knowen to ẏ garrison of ẏ said *Chastelleraut*, together with the certaine place wher the said Loꝛd Bonuet was wont to come, the 1. of August. i. oꝛ. iij. hundꝛeth hoꝛsmen wᵗ certaine

certaine shot of ẏ captain Norman, made a sally vpon them, & toke ẏ said L. Boniuet with his company in a village nere to *Liguers* wher they entred without let as keping negligent garde, and were foũd layd & lodged after the french maner. the Lord Boniuet was prisoner, and almost all the rest of his company either killed or taken. About the same time the Marquis of Rancon an Italian, was taken neare to *Myrebeau* as he bayted, and was led prisoner to *Nyort* The Lord of *Tarrides* gouernour for the king in *Quercy*, maintained war all this while in *Bern*, a countrye belonging to the Quéne of Nauarre, hauing almost brought all the country vnder his auctority: wherfore ẏ counte Mõtgomery, sent (as is said) into *Gascoyne* assembled ẏ forces of the .ij. vicountes to apply spedely to ẏ succors & reskue of ẏ city of Nauarre in Bearn besieged by ẏ said L. of Tarrides: he deuided his iorney into such diligence and spede as about ẏ .7. of August he was very nere *Nauarreis*, at whose so sodaine comming, the Lorde Tarrides raised hys siege, and retyred into a towne there ioyning, where the Montgomery besieged

and

and toke hym wyth hys brother and the Lorde de S. Colombe and of *Negre-peliſſe*, with many other great lords & knights of the order, and captaines to the number of xxx. The Lord of Tarrides loſt his artillerye with a great number of hys horſmen and footmen: The counte Montgomery, (by meane of this diſcomfeite) reſtored the whole countrye of *Beam* to the obedience of the Quene of Nauarre.

Touching the ſiege of *Poyctyers*, they within were in great amaze with the breaches made in the abbottes meade, the rather bicauſe they could not defend them, wherupon entring into counſel, they foũd moſt beſt and neceſſary to ſtem the ryuer of *Clyn* to the ende to make it runne ouer his channel and ſo drowne the ſaid meade: this counſell was put to ſpeedy execution, and planting ſtakes and pales proper for the purpoſe beneath ỹ arches of the bridge of *Rochereul*, they damned the riuer, ſo that in a moment the mead was all ouerflowen with water about.iij. cubites high, the ſame ſo troubling the proteſtantes, as it dryue them from their determinations, notwithſtanding after they had conſidered well

well of the subtilty, they beganne as in a counter pollicy, to beat the pales, and giue vent to the water, and therefore the next morning discharged so many shots of artillery against the sayd waterworke, as the water retyred and left the meade drie, which the catholikes the night following reformed and countergarded in this order: they cast behynd the said damme vnder the arches a very thicke wall, fastening certaine fleeces or balles wol to the pales to receiue and damp the cannon shot, which made the water swell and ouerflow more high than afore: Notwithstanding the catholikes were closed very nere and strait, yet made they many sallies vpon the protestantes, who skowred them back againe euen to the verye posternes of their citys, not without great losse to the one and other side: Amongst these sallies they made one of such a sodaine the .xij. of this month that they toke a cornet of *Reistres*, and caried them without let into the towne.

In this moneth the towne of *Orillac* in *Auuergne*, was taken by night by the L. de la Roche, and Bessonniere, professours of the religion in that countrey, accompa-

nied onely with .vij. or viij. ſcore men. This was their meane and policy: there is in the ſaide *Oryliac*, a gate of quarrye in the wall towardes the ryuer, which the inhabitauntes of the place cauſed to ramme and wall vppe, leauing onely a poſterne ſo ſtraite, that one perſon coulde ſcarcely enter.

This poſterne was cloaſed with two portes or gates of woodde, the one within and the other without the Towne: the ſaide Lord of la Roche and Beſſonniere came to the gate without the poſterne and with a great yron inſtrument made a hoale or creuiſh, by the which they caſt in about a hundreth poundes of cannon powder betwene the ſaide two gates, and then cloſing vppe the ſaide hoale or creuiſhe, and making vnder the ſaide firſt gate a traine to the ſame powder, they put fire to it, which forthwith flaſhed within the ſaide two gates, and blewe them both vppe, the one caried forty pace of, and throwen vppon a houſe within the Towne, and the other inforced with the violence and ſtrength of the powder, rulhed

ruſhed againſt a wall without the towne, and brake a breache containyng hys owne compaſſe, by which they entred the towne, wherein was no other garde than of the inhabitantes, whereof they killed a hundreth or fyre ſcore reſiſting them in armoure. The Lord of S. Heraut gouernoure of the countrye appeared certayne dayes after afore the towne, thinking to recouer it, but fynding ſuche warme reſiſtaunce he returned forthwith to *S Floure*.

The longe continuaunce of this ſiege afore *Poyctyers*, brought the Catholikes in a great neceſſitie and want of vittails, alwell for men as horſes, and aboue all, forrage was ſo ſkant with them, that they were dryuen for to turne abroade parte of their horſes to the vynes, medowes, landes, and other voyde places of the towne: whereof the Princes hauing vnderſtanding by certaine ſtraggling ſouldiers iſſuing out of the towne, determined to breake the myine in the bottome of the medowe neare to the port *de Tyſon*.

And for this purpoſe planted ouer .ij. cannons in that quarter, which they diſcharged againſt the ſaid mylne, and after retyred them as being diſcouered and annoied by the Catholiques: who pinched nowe with an extreme want of vittailes, determined to thruſt out of the towne a great number of vnprofitable perſons, which as they beganne to execute the .xvj. of thys moneth, ſo the proteſtantes (to pine and ſterue the towne more) driue them backe with force to enter the towne againe.

For want of powder and bollets, the battrie ceaſed for a tyme, whereof, the Princes hauing receaued a new prouiſion from *Rochell*, renued alſo the batterie the xx. of Auguſt on that ſyde towardes the Abbottes meade, where the breach beyng forced, they ſent in the euening to ſuruey it by certain numbers of ſouldiers, whereof .xvj. or xvij. entred by the breach in to the ſaid medow, from whence (being diſcouered by the watch in *S. Peters* ſteple who ronge the alarum bell) they were conſtrained to retyre with ſpéede.

The night following the proteſtantes builded a bridge vpon *Clyn* towardes the

ſuburbs

ſuburbs of *S. Sornyns*, to paſſe to the byſhops mead, ſtretching towards the temples of *S. Radegonde* and *S. Sulpice*: the bridge was made of quarreis of wood, hurdles, pypes, earth and plankes of oke very large, alſo well faſtened and ioyned with nailes, cables, and cordes, ỹ the cannon might well paſſe ouer it, and of ſuch bredth that .viij. or .ix. men might walke a fronte. They made an other of the ſame matter and faſhion, and ſet it likewiſe vppon the riuer about .xl. paſe diſtant from the other. Theſe bridges thus made and erected, they beſtowed many baſkets with earth, aſwell neare the firſt bridge, as on the other ſyde that which was within the byſhops meade, drawing to the ſuburbes of *S. Sornyn* neare the ſayd bridges, part of their artillerye beating the defenſes of the wall, which are before and right againſt the ſayd temples: Thoſe defenſes thus beaten and ſhowred, the battrie beganne the morrow after being the .xviij. of Auguſt, in that place and the byſhops mead. The catholickes labored to their beſt to repaire their breaches, and had no aſſault that day: The Lorde of Briançon,

brother to the counte *Dulude*, going the same day to viewe a platforme neare to *Carmes*, to supply some speciall want with his aduise, had his head striken from hys shoulders with a bollet: Lykewyse the Lorde d'Aunoux, stryuing the same day to dryue the Protestantes from a Towre which they occupied neare the breache of the Abbottes meade, was striken in the head with a harquebush, whereof he dyed shortly after.

The Lorde of Prunaye also beinge amongst his souldiers at the breache, had his left legge taken away with a cannon and so dyed Of the protestants side were killed the Lorde of Chanay called Frauncis du Fay and one of the Marshalls of the campe of the vauntgarde hurte wyth a muskette in the arme, broken in two parties.

The foure and twenty of thys moneth in the morning, the Princes renewed eftsones the batterye with twelue or.xiiij. paces agaynst the wall before the sayde Temples, the same being of such vehement furie, that there was discharged that

day

day more than ſeuen hundreth ſhottes of cannon, which beat a large breach before three of the clocke in the after noone, and the proteſtantes ringed in battell vppon the toppe of the hilles towardes the ſubburbes, ready to geue the aſſault, which they entended forthwith to do by the Abbots meade, as hauing diſpoſed moſt part of their army on that ſyde: The catholikes were buſie to relcue their breaches with beds, faggots, and other matters apt to fill vp.

The Duke of Guyſe being at the one breach and the counte Du-lude at the other, ſeing the enemy prepared ſtrongly and ſpedely to the aſſault, rong the alarm bel of the towne, to the end that euery one might retyre into his quarter. There was a captaine of the proteſtantes, who beyng followed with ten or twelue and couered onely with his target, ranne ouer one of the bridges within the biſhops meade, and came euen to the little corner or arme of the ryuer that toucheth the wall, and ſo viewed the breache, whiche hee reported to the Admirall not to bee ſufficiently

assaultable, aswel because the ruine and breakings of the wall were faine within the town & had not filled vp ỹ riuer which runneth at the foote of the wal, as also that they within had raised great tronches and rampiers, wherupon the army retyred in the euening without any assaulte: This day captaine Gascourt Knight of *Malte*, was slaine with a cannon, being sent by the *Guyse*, to view the breach, and consider what was necessary to defend it.

The morrow being the .xvb. of August, the princes army was eftsones ringed in order as thoughe they would go to the assault, the breaches were once agayns viewed, aswell that within the abbottes meade as the other at *S. Radegonde*, by certaine captaines and souldiers, who in their return reported the perillous estate of the same.

The same daye, the Protestantes bestowed certain shotte of artillery as well against the bridge *Amionbert*, as *Rocherenl*, wherein were beaten certaine holes or creuilles to auoyde the water out of Abbottes mead: the same beyng filled and stopped againe the same euening by the Ca-

Catholikes.

The reſt of this Auguſt paſſed without any great effectes, ſauing certeyne light batteries to purge the waters and raze the mylne of *Tyſſon*, togither with certein ſallies made ſometyme by the Bzidge *Achard*. It was thought that the ſickneſſe of the Admiral and ẏ L. d'Acier was the cauſe why there were no moze attempts aduaunced.

The firſt of September, the Pzinces determined to winne the ſuburbes of *Rochereul*, to the ende by that meane the ſwner to rydde the waters. And bicauſe they would cut off from ſuch as kept the ſayde ſuburbes all ſuccours and relæſe from the towne, they bent firſt certeyne canons againſt the towze of ẏ bzidge of *Rochereul*, diſcharging vpõ it aboue an hundzeth voleys, whiche battered a great parte of it, winning in the ende the vyne whereof is ſpoken befoze, whiche houered and valted on highe ouer the ſtreate of the ſuburbes. This was almoſte the chiefeſt place of ſkirmiſhe, ſince, and during the ſiege.

The mozrowe, they battered the defenſes of the Caſtell and *Rochereul* bzidge,

pitching also newe batteries vnder the Nut trees neare the Riuer, betweene the way that goeth to *Hostel-dieu*, at the parting of the suburbes drawing to the meadow towardes *Chastelleraut*.

The saterday the.iij. of September, the battery began in the morning against the wall and gate of the suburbs, which by. ij. of the clock in the after noone had thrown open a wyde breach, wherevpon the protestants did spedely ring them selues in battaill, as well on highe *de la Cueil*, (where lay a piece that gouerned the Offices of the Castell) as beneath the sayde *Hostel-dieu*, and in. iij. squares neare the Nut trees of the place, where the batterie was made. The Catholikes restored the breaches as much as they could, with vessels, wood, earth, and rampiers: and there were the Capteynes Salsac, Nozieres, the Lorde of Montail, and Carbonieres, with others prepared to susteyne the assaulte. They had bestowed about foure hundreth harquebusears in the Towers, galleries, and offices of the Castell, which flanked all along as they should come to the assaulte. All whiche notwithstanding, the

Prote-

Proteſtantes aboute thræ of the Clocke in the after noone, came to the aſſaulte, the Lorde Pilles, with hys regimen was the formoſt, beyng followed with diuerſe other regimentes of the *French* footmen, who valiauntly came vppon the breache, and ſtoode till they hadde beſtowed diuerſe blowes with their Curtillares: albeit, they were conſtrained to turne face in reſpect of the flankers, whiche greeued them greatly. Immediatly followed the ſecond aſſaulte gyuen by certeyne numbers of horſſemen deſcended on foote with diuerſe footemen, and they likewyſe repulſed.

Three aſſaultes gyuē to the ſubburbes of Rocl.

Theſe firſte aſſaultes beyng performed by the *French* men, the *Lanſquenets* would needes followe with a third, which albeit was performed with ſuch courage, as they foughte valiauntly vppon the breache, yet ſeeing the preſent defenſe, and generall daunger to maynteyne it long, they reculed, and retired euery one into his quarter.

In theſe aſſaultes the Proteſtantes loſte an hundreth or fyre ſcore Souldiours, with certeyne numbers hurte.

The

The Lord de Pilles was hurt in the thigh with a small shot, whereof he was spéedely cured. The Lorde Bricquemaus sonne, Colonell of the fotemen was also hurte with a harquebush, whereof after certeyn dayes he dyed. The Lorde de S. Marie of *Dauphinoys*, with others of marke were also killed. On the Catholikes part were killed, Capteyn Passac, and the Lorde de Montall, with a good number of fotmen.

Before these assaultes, the Catholikes sent two men to the King and his brother for succours, with charge to reueale the estate of the Towne and penurie of vitails. The Kings brother hauing assembled as much force as he could, came to *La Haye*, & to *Port de Pille*, determining to beset *Chastelleraut*, to ỹ end to draw the siege frõ *Poytiers:* and therefore made to march his vauntgarde right to *Chastelleraut*, lodging the monday, being the .v. of September, a quarter of a league from the town. The morrow after, his horsemẽ and part of his fotemen presented in order of battaill before the Towne to view it, al that day being spente in skirmishing on the other syde the riuer of *Vienne*.

The

The Towne was gouerned by the L. de la Louē, Marſhall of the Campe of the vauntgarde to the Princes: He had firſt for the defence of it, his owne companie of light horſmen, and then the Lords of Valauoire, Broſſay, La-motte, and de Roeyſſes, with .vij. Companies of fotemen, and Capteyne Normantes companie of harquebuſears on horſeback.

The ſuburbes defaced by fire, was no place for the Catholykes to lodge in, ſo that they were conſtrained to encampe further off, whiche they beganne to do the ſame day they viewed the Towne. The Artillerie brought by the *Suyzers*, arriued at midnight, and immediatly approches were made, and the canons ringed in batterie in two ſeuerall places, beating notwithſtanding all one breache. It beganne the wedneſday the .vij. of the ſayde moneth, very early neare the gate *S. Catherine*, betwéene a tower of ẏ ſayd gate, & an other tower more neare drawing to ẏ tẽple *S Iean*. Such was the furie of ẏ batterie, as by two of the clock in ẏ afternoone, a breach was forced of three or foure ſcore foote wyde: the chaũce fel vpon ẏ *Italians*,

to

to giue ẏ assault, which thei did being backed & folowed wͤ certeyn *French* mē. Thei mounted vpō the breach, where, albeit they presented. xvij. enseignes, yet founde they suche sharpe and spædy repulse, as they were enforced in a moment to turne their faces, receyuing great losse by the vaulte of the sayd gate, wherein were bestowed. vj. score harquebusears well appoynted. The *Italians* lost at this assaulte v. of their enseignes, which ẏ Protestants tooke from them by force.

Assault of Italians.

After this assaulte (and the Catholikes retired from the breach) Capteyne Bernier *d'Auphinoys*, came to succour the Towne with iiij. hundreth harquebusears, beyng backt with the horssemen of the Princes vauntgarde led by the L. de la Loue and Telignie. The *Italians* were so crushed at this assault as they had no will to make it good agayne, neither was any other thing worthie of memorie done that day.

The same daye, the siege of *Poytiers* raysed to come to reskue *Chastelleraut*, marching no further that daye than thrée leagues, by reason one of ẏ Canons miscaried and was lefte on the place. The

mor-

morrow after the Armie approched within halfe a league of *Chastelleraut*, whiche made the Catholykes rayse their siege, & retire to *Port de Pille*, hauing losse in this siege fyue hundreth men, and almost all *Italians*, whereof the Colonell Fabiano de Rome was one. The nexte morning the Princes vauntgarde pursued the Catholykes, cutting off from the tayle of their Campe about two hundreth footemen, and killed them all.

The same day, the Lorde de Sanzay entred *Poytiers* with. v. or. vij. companies of footmen, almost all *Italians*, and two hundreth horsemen. Immediatly after whose cõming the Duke of Guyse and the Marquise du Meine his brother, accompanied with. vc. hundreth horsemen, departed the Towne to relieue themselues with fresh aire. The morrowe after, beyng the. v. of September, began a skirmishe on the hyther syde the sayde *Port de Pille* against ij. thousand harquebusears which the catholikes had left there within the trenches. They wer at last enforced to passe spedily ouer *Creuse*, leauing about. iiij. or. v. hundreth of their companie dead on the place.

The

The Prince armie drewe to *la Haye*, to passe the sayed ryuer the nexte morning, being the. xj. of the sayde moneth. There was no worthy matter performed other than certeyn light skirmishes.

The monday following, the Princes armie readie ringed in battaill very early, presented afore the Catholykes to gyue them battaile: Albeit, bycause there was betwæne the two Armies a little Ryuer with marise shoares, whiche neyther the Princes could passe them selues, nor yet conueye ouer their Artillerie. After the two armies hadde long remayned one within viewe of an other, they retired into their seuerall quarters. The princes armie, for want of vittayles, and seeing withall the Catholykes had small disposition to fight, passed againe ouer *Creuse*, and also *Vienne*, the. xij. of September, retyring so to *Faye la Vineuse* in *Poytou*, of purpose chiefly to refresh them. The catholiks drew to *Chynon*, expecting not only forses to be brought from many places in *France*, but also such companies of men of armes as had leaue til the first of October as hath bin sayd.

The

The Prince of Orange departed from *Faye* to returne into *Almaigne* with a very smal company, he passed by *Charyte* & *Vezelay*, and from thence by many countreyes without any let till he came into *Almaigne*. The brute went that he vndertoke this iourney to hast certain succours of *Reistres*.

As the Admirall lay at *Fay vineuse*, there was one Dominike Dalbe a *Gascone* executed by sentence the xvi. of this mõth. These were the causes proued against him: first, ý he being of the admirals chãber, and sent by him to the Duke de deux Pons with letters, as well from the sayd Admirall his maister as other Princes, was taken at *Brissac*, a countrey in the marches vppon the ende of May last, by the lord la Riuiere, Captaine of the garde to the Catholikes, and being by him earnestly sollicited, he reuealed to the queene mother, Duke d'Aniow her sonne, and Cardinall of *Loraine* his iourney with the purpose, with further promise, that vnder colour to go and deliuer to the sayde Duke his letters of charge, to espy his campe, and sound his secret determinaci-

ons, and so being presented from that tyme with an hundred crounes, and an estate or office rowmth in the chamber of the said duke d'Aniou, he put him on the way to effect his promise touching the view and report of the Dukes campe, from whom hauing spédy dispatche, he returned to ỳ sayd la Riuiere, & imparted his full erpedition, not forgetting to describe at large what he had lerned of the state of ỳ dukes camp. Secondly, he was instantly persuaded and pursued as wel by sire Laurence de Ruze, Secretary to the duke d'Aniou, as by the sayd la Riuiere, to kill by poyson or otherwaies the sayd Lord Admirall: which he might be bold to do (say they) without feare of the Admirals childrẽ, who also should be rooted vpto the vttermost of their race, neither neede he stand vpon any dreadful respect of any his frends or kinsmen, seing they assured him ỳ no one of them should euer be well receiued or welcomed to the court, as first the Marshal Montmorancy his Cosine should be committed to prison, where he should neuer come out with honour, and that of the rest of the

sayd

ſayd Marſhals brotherne, there ſhould not remaine one. Finally, the (rather to allure him to ſuch an horrible acte) they ſealed their laſt offer with a dampnable promiſe of xxx. thouſand crownes in recompence, and xxx. thouſand Frankes of perpetuitie out of the towne of *Paris*, beſides the fauourable good will (all dayes of his life) as wel of the Quéene mother, Duke d'Aniow, as Cardinal of *Loraine*, and the whole courte. Dalbe yelded ſo farre to their murderous enticements, as he gaue his worde and promiſe to kil the Admirall: Wherupon was deliuered him by the ſayd la Riuiere certaine white pouder, which was known afterwardes to be either *Reagar*, or *Arſenicke*, with a large paſport from the ſayd kinges brother, wherwith he departed and came to the lord Admirall his maiſter at the ſiege of *Poictiers*: his long abode in the Catholikes campe, together with other ſuſpicious circumſtaunces appearing at hys arriual, perſuaded a ielous iudgement of his dealing, & therupon was committed to priſon, his proceſſe purſued & ended, & ſentẽce laſtly pronoũced in theſe terms.

Iudgement pronounced the 11. of September 1569. in the councell established by the princes of Nauarre and Conde present, and assisted with the Prince of Orange, the Counte Wolrard de Manisfelde, lieuetenaunt generall of the *Almaignes*, vnder the sayd princes, the Counte Lodouike and Henry de Nassau bretherne, Menard de Chomber Marshall of the *Almaignes* campe, Hans Boucq, Renard Graeco, Henry Destain, Hans de Theres, Colonels of the *Reistres*, Guieryn Gangolf Baron of *Greleste*, Colonell of a regiment of Launceknightes, Theodore Wegger professor of the law, and Embassadour from the Duke de Deux ponts, with many other lordes, knightes, colonels and *Reistremaistres* of *Almaigne*: the lord of Corras councellour to the king in the parliament of Tholouse, and chaunceller to the Quéene of Nauarre and the army, the lord of Francourt, Bricquemau, de Mouy, de la Noue, de Renty, de Soubize, de Mirambeau, de la Caze, de Puch-perdillan, de Biron, de Lestrange, with many other lordes, gentlemen and captaines of Fraunce.

Being the processe made by the cõmissaries

saries deputed by the said princes of Nauarre & Conde, against Dominique Dalbe, grome of the chãber to ỹ L. Gaspard Coũte *de Coligny*, lord of Chastillon, & Admiral of France, the iij. examinations of ỹ sayd Dalbe afore the Prouost generall of the camp, & two other afore the cõmissioners assigned for ỹ purpose, lastly, ỹ confessiõs of the said Dalbe reiterated v. iij. seueral times, wherin he acknowledgeth to haue bene instantly sollicited, urged & pressed by la Riuiere, captain of the garde and one Laurence de Ruze, secretary to the kings brother, to practise & procure the death of ỹ sayd L. Admiral, either by sword or poison, which he promised to ỹ said la Riuiere to effect w̃ poison only, receiuing (to that end, of the said la Riuiere certaine mony, & poison in forme of white powder, which he hath shewed since to the sayd Prouost and commissioners, seing also the verification and proufe of the said poyson tried by Phisicions and Apothecaries assembled at *la Haye* in *Touraine*, the xiij. of this moneth together with a very large passport graunted to the sayd Dalbe the 30. of the last month by the kings brother, lying

then at *Plessis les Tours:* and now (for due punishment and reuenge to such a traiterous and detestable attempt so often acknowledged, as wel in his priuate confessions, as publike assembly, the sayde councell hath and doth condempne the sayd Dalbe to be deliuered into ỹ handes of the executioner of high iustice, who tieng him vpon a hurdell, with a halter about his necke, shall drawe him thorow the stretes and corners accustomed of this town *de Fay la Vineuse*, with this inscription in parchment about his bodye: This is Dominike Dalbe, traitoure to the cause of God, his Countrey, and Maister: trailing him first to the lodgyng gate of the sayd Lord Admirall, and there with no other garmentes than his shirte, the halter remaining stil about his neck, holding in his hand a torch of burning war, shal demaund pardon of God, ỹ king, the law, & the lord Admiral, confessing there ỹ wickedly, disloyally, & traiterously he had professed, promised & practised to kill by poyson ỹ sayd L. admiral his maister, & at the same instant & in his presence ỹ said poison which he confessed to be geuē

vnto

vnto him by the said la Riuiere, to be cast into the fire and burned. All which being done, he shall be led (keping still the inscription about his body) to the place of publike execution, and there to be hãged and strangled on a gallowes set vp for that purpose. And that also humble sute be made to the king to do iustice vpõ the said la Riuiere and Laurence, with their complices, and with all, (if his maiestie be of minde) to verifie more ample their sayd conspiracie with the sayd Dalbe (the same not withstãding resembling a sufficient truth against them by his voluntary confession) to proceede against them with punishemente due to so horrible a facte, and the same both to terrifie hereafter others of like villanous humor, and also to remaine to all nacions, as a President of the noble nature and disposition of Fraunce, in abhorryng suche trayterous attemptes, declaryng the said la Riuiere & Lawrence, with all other sectes & sortes of traytours (keping schole and open shop to poyson persons of name and vertue) to bee traytours, villaines, and men vnworthy of honor,

either in themselues or their posteritie to the iiij. generacion: Lastly, it is iudged, that afore the execution of iudgement, the said Dalbe shal be put on the racke, to the end to confesse further practises with his said confederates, w̄ other things contained in interrogatories geuē to the Pronost: This sentence thus pronounced, the morrowe after being the xxj. of September the racke was vsed accordingly, where he confirmed his former confessions, and so the same day the sentēce was put in execution.

Whilest the kinges brother kepte at *Chynon* in the country of *Touraine* whether he was retired (as is said) great nūbers of men of war flocked to him from many partes of the realm, together with the horsmen to whom he gaue liberty for recreacion, and the xx. ensignes of fotmen *Parisiens*, whereof we spake before: these forces assembled, hee made marche hys Vauntegarde out of *Chynon* the fyre and twenty of thys moneth, vnder the conducte of the Lorde Mont-pensier, hymselfe followyng wyth the battaile, lodgyng neare Lodune, the Princes campe

brew

vne towardes *Partney* the. xxix. of this moneth, whome the Catholikes followed nære to prouoke them to battail, as in reſpect of the aduauntage and fauor of certaine townes which they held thereabout: either campe was within the view of other, and both of equall deſire to gain Mont-gontour, vſing like diligence the rather to obtaine it: For which cauſe the admirall made his fotemen aduaunce all night, his horſſmen being in point of battell the laſt of Septēber in the very firſt diſcouery of the morning vpon a plaine within a league of Mont-gontour. There the Admirall ſent the Lord de La-louë, and de La-nouë with. vij. coznets of horſſmen, and Captaine Normant, harquebuſiers on horſſebacke, to Mont-gontour to know if the Kings brother were there, who finding no body, returned with ſpœdy repozt to the Admirall accordingly, who made marche forthwith the fotemen of the battel, then the Artillerie, and ſo the fotemen of the vauntgard, aſwell *French* as *Almains*, folowing them himſelfe with the horſſemen of bothe the one and other nation: He left in the taile the

Lord de Mouy with charge to gouern the retraict with fiue cornets of *French* horsemen, two cornets of *Reistres*, and a company of harquebushears on horsebacke of captaine Montarnaunt a prouinciall: The catholikes coasted them very nære, erspecting their artillery, which was not yet come. The admiral passed ouer a litle riuer half a leage from Montgontour, very vneasie to marche ouer, by reason of a marrish along the brinke of it, the same making it impossible on all parts, sauing in a litle strait or gutter beneath certain houses along the high way: There lacked no more but the Lord of Mouy and his troupe, whom the Catholikes with .xl. cornets of horsmē charged togither with a voley of Cannons discharged also vpon them. It was thought this charge was giuen by ye lord de Tauannes gouernor for the king in *Burgon*: it was withstanded a litle by the Lord de Mouy, who vnable to sustain it thorowly, in respect of the multitude, retired: The Admiral seing his perill, gaue backe with the horsemen, and retourned (with no lesse fury) the charge vppon

vppon them that had layde it vppon the L. de Mouy, who in the meane time retired with the reſt of his troupe with the loſſe of ſome fewe, amongſt the which was the Lord de Entrichaut, enſigne bearer to the Lord S. Auban Dauphynois: the Artillerie was by this at Mont-gontour, and the ſotemen of the battel verynære, who ſeeing that charge, turned backe to the fight, as alſo the Lord de la Noue, and la-Loue with their cornets, all that day paſſed in ſkirmiſhing without offer of other charge.

The Catholikes ſhotte vehemently, which albeit annoyed mucte the Admiral: yet he left not the field till night, and then retired with thoſe of the Religion to Mont-gontour, and the Catholikes encamped vppon the place.

The nexte morow being ſaterday, and firſt day of the month of October, the ſaid armie iſſued out of Mont-gontour, & lodged in the Villages thereabout: leauing the Lord de Mouy with his regiment of horſſemen, and two regiments of ſotemen, within ỹ towne to gard the paſſage.

There

There were certain light skirmishes, albeit neither of long fight, nor much losse: They moued by certaine disordered shot of the Catholikes, who thought to winne the Subburbs on their side, but being repulsed, their purpose was also intercepted, and they forced to returne without any other thing doing.

The kings brother seeing that side closed from him, and that he could not easly wade the Riuer of *Viue*, (the same being his only impediment to follow the Princes campe) determined to passe aboue the head of the riuer in a village beneth *Mirebeau*. In the meane while the Princes, hauing bene at *Nyort* to see the Queene of Nauarre, returned to the camp the second of October, where they drue into counsel with resolution to take the way to *Partney* and *Nyort*, and giue battell to the Catholikes if they assailed them in the way, sommoning (for this purpose) the whole army to be ready by the dawning of the day: and euery Colonel and captaine to labour accordingly in his charge.

The Catholikes were also of opinion to go to *Nyort* and besege it, and by that meanes

meanes to prouoke the Princes to battell. The Princes campe (according to the order resolute aforesayd) was in a perfect readinesse, ringed in battels and squares, pitching the next morning the third of October, vppon a little hill neere to Mont gontour, well disposed (as is aforesayd) to giue battel if the ennimie aduaunced, who also began to appeare and discouer on the left hand vppon an other round hill, from the bottom wherof they might easily discern the disposition of the Princes armye, which when he had well viewed, he retired his marche as though he ment to draw directly to *Nyort*, vsing notwithstanding such order as his rings and companies kept neere togither. The Admirall bearing an eye to their doings, espied their politicie and purpose of proceeding, wherein as he suspected, that they shotte at his aduauntage, as labouring to win way vpon him, made descend forthwith the Princes armie from the hill where it was setled, of purpose to gaine and occupie the plaine afore them, wherevppon the Catholikes, in place to marche forward, commaunded a sodain stay, holding

ding their Pikes vpright, and ringing them in square and mean battels turned face to their vauntgard, winning (by that meanes) the hil from whence the princes armie were but now discended. And being maisters in this sort of the hill aboue the opinion & expectation of the Admiral, beganne to dispose them selues to the shocks. And at the first descending from the hil, they ordred and ringed their footemen in the valey or side of the foote of the sayd hil, not without great discretion and iudgement, keping by that meanes their footmen in couert, and defended from the storme of the artillerie, which discharged vehemently as well on the one as other side. In the meane while the kings brother dressed and disposed two batteries, not sparing his body to trauell from one battell and square to an other, with persuasion to the soldiors, to haue good hart, the like also did the Princes, visiting in person euery ranke aswell of horssemen as footemen, whose pleasant aspect, & specially in the prince of Nauarre, gaue cause of singular corage to the soldiors, whose stomackes besides they were firmly set-

led

led in the goodneſſe of the cauſe, yet they ſeemed to redouble in deſire, the rather at the gracious view and perſuaſion of the yong Prince. Immediatly after two of the clock in the after none, the vantgarde of the Catholikes went to the charge with a ſquare and wing of.xviij. ſqrnets of *Reyſters*, and great numbres of horſſemen, as well *French* as *Italyan*, who charged altogither ſo violently vpon the Lord of Mouy, and la Loue, that they were enforced to endure and take the charge, retiring thorow the battell of the Lanceknights which greeued them ſore, notwithſtanding the Admirall ſupplyed the charge, and gaue with ſuch furye vpon the Catholike *Reiſters*, that he cutte great numbres of them in peeces, and immediatly with the remainder of hys horſſemen of the Vauntgarde, repulſed with force the Vauntgarde of the ennemy: whereuppon was raiſed a crye on the Admirals ſide, Victory, Victory, the ſame ſounding with ſuche noyſe of comfort in the eares of the mayne battayle, that diuers ranne thither to follow the victory:

when

When loe the Catholikes maine battell aduaunced, bending directly vppon the Princes battel, where they were in person. To the Catholikes battell ioyned a wing of horsemen, which came from the vauntgarde. At the beginning, the battel of the Princes sustained the charge, albeit finding and feeling their own weaknesse, as being not able to fight togither (as the Catholikes did) were enforced to disorder and fell out of aray, the horsemen of the vauntgard dispersed here & there without order, and not drawne as yet into any safe politie or garde of war, followed also the others, whereby bothe the *French* and *Almaine* fotemen were left naked, whereof the *Frenchmen* were first forced to breake aray, and then the Papistes horsemen on the one side, and ỳ *Suyzers* on the other, begā to buckle wᵗ the Launceknights, who seeing thēselues enuironed on all sides, neyther present helpe, nor cause of further hope, the rather for that the Artillerie was planted euen at their feete, let fal their pikes and prostrate themselues vppon their knees, amongst whome rushed with no small

fury

ſurye the horſmen and certaine *Suyzers* vſing butchers mercy, and cut them all in pieces. The Counte Manſfeld and Lodouike retired alwaies in order of battell: a thyng worthy to be noted in ſo generall diſorder, hauing aboute them viij. cornets of *Reistres*, whiche had not followed the others, with whome they gathered together certayne cornets of Frenchmen and ſo retired e neuer were charged. After the ouerthrow and ſpoyle of the Launceknights, the kings brother purſued the victory halfe a league and no further, and ſo encamped in the playne of Crou, where the battell was geuen: he was farre ſtronger in horſemen and footmen, than the princes, who had not aboue xl. thouſand horſmen of all ſortes, as wel ſtraungers as others, viij. thouſand footmen Frenche, and moſt harquebuſſers, and laſtly, three thouſand Launceknights. In this battayle the Princes loſte their Launceknightes, a thouſande or vij. hundred Frenche footemen, and about an hundred horſes, vj. Cannons, two colmerines, and three little field pieces: The lord d'Autricour captaine of a hundred light horſe-

men, a very forward and galland Gentleman was there killed: the Lord d'Acyer and la Noue take prisoners, and the Lord Admirall lightly hurt in the cheke: In the catholikes army were viij. or ix. thousand horsmen, and xvj. or xviij. thousand footemen with great store of artillery. They lost few footemē because they foughte not, so that their greatest losse consisted in horsemen, which, what with the chaunce of that day, and the encounter before touched, grew to great numbers, with diuers of no small estate, as the Counte Manssfelde, and the Ringraue, the Marques of Baden, the yong Counte Cleremont Dauphynois, with many other Lordes and knightes of the order: the Duke of Guyse, and the Ringraues brother hurt.

The retraite of the Princes and their army was to *Partenay* about vij. leagues from the place of the battell, where, as they arriued the night following at midnight, so the next morning the iiij. of this moneth, they departed from thence with the Admirall, Counte Manssfelde, the Counte Lodouike and Henry de Nassau,

ſaubzethern, with other great numbers of Lozdes, gentlemen, and Capteines: comming the ſame day to *Nyort*, where they found the D. of Nauarre, remaining there euer ſince they departed: in the mean time they layd the wayes & quarters by the Marſhals of the camp, to the ende the diſperſed ſozte might eaſily reſozt to their enſignes, which was perfozmed the ſame day by the moſt parte of the hozſemen.

¶ The third Booke of the ciuile warres and last troubles of France, *vnder Charles the ninth.*

NOtwithstanding this last successe & losse at Mõtgontour, did both greue & amaze the Princes, yet they wer not vnmindfull to reassemble their forces, whereof ẏ most part of ẏ horsmen was forthwith vnder their standerdes, which ẏ footmen could not do with such spæd in respect of their lõg retrait, & therfore ẏ vãtgard of the battell were disposed seuerally into sondry quarters and villages nære to *Nyort*, by which meane the French footemen, who (in respect of their good order) were not much distressed in this conflict, resorted redily to their ensignes & companies. In the meane while the Princes deliberated in the sayd towne vpon the sequell of their affaires, to whom albeit the losse sæmed great, yet (considering that

that in a generall calamitie euery one hath his fortune, they couered their present greefe, (and as the necessitie of their state required) with ioyful countenance they assured eftsones the remaynder of their dispersed companies: In the euening the Queene of Nauarre departyng from *Nyort*, wente to *Rochereul*, and the princes ẏ next morning toke their way to *Saintonge*, leauing wiñ *Nyort* bothe to make head againſt the catholiks, and let them to passe further, the Lord of Mouy with his regimen of horsmen, and.ij. regimens of fotemẽ, beside the ordinarie garrison, being perhaps. iij. hundred shot.

Suche was the brute and heuy noyse of this battell, that many companies of the Princes armie, as well fotmen as horsmen, bestowed in seueral charges in sundry castles and townes, as well in *Poyctou* as *Touraine*, determined to leaue their garrisons, as not able to endure a spẽdy siege, in respect they were weake within themselues, and also hadde small hope to be succoured in sufficient tyme. As they which were within *Chauigny* vpon *Vien* at *Rochpose*, captain Belon with-

in the Caſtle *d'Angle* with *Cheſnebruſle* his enſigne bearer, which was at *Pruly*, together with captaine Teil, captaine of the caſtell of *Clerauant*, with his cornet of ſhot on horſebacke, departed, & abandoned their ſeuerall charges, taking their way to *Charyte*: Captein Lornay gouernour of *Chaſtelleraut*, aſſone as the ſiege was raiſed, left the towne the viij. of October at xj. of the clock before none with his owne company of footemen, and two others, whereof one was vnder captaine Morans, beyng in all about three hundred footemen, and two hundred horſemen, and toke their way towardes *Charyte*, paſſyng by *le blanc* in *Berry*, & from thence came to *Bourgdien*, a towne belongyng to the Biſhop of *Bourges*, and heretofore taken by ſkaling by the Lorde de Bournay: there they ioyned with the reſt aforeſayd, and alſo the Lorde de Bricquemau the elder, who taried there with his companies in reſpect of his ſickneſſe.

In the meane while, the kynges brother folowyng his victory, came to *Partnay*, which he found deſolate, directing hys way from thence to *Nyort* to beſiege it:

it: certaine forerunners of hys campe were come already to the gates to terrifie those that were within the towne. At this alarum the Lorde de Mouy with certaine horsemen issued spedely out of the towne, who were no sooner without the gates, than the other were retired almost out of sight, wherupon he returned, and beyng one of the last to gouerne the retraite, as he was at pointe to enter the towne, one Montreuell (yelded to hym not long afore vnder coloure of religion) discharged a Pistolet vppon hym, and hurt hym sore in the head, flying immediatly well mounted vpon the selfe same horse which the Lord de Mouy had geuen hym: who notwithstandyng hys hurte, determined not to depart the towne, albeit beyng specially aduised by his frendes to be caried where hys hurte may bee cured, hee left *Nyort* the seuenth day of October, and came to *Saintes*, and from thence he was caried to *Rochell*, where within fewe dayes after he died, to the griefe of the armye: for he was of stayed counsel in any cause

The Lord de Mouy hurt.

of estate, of great spede and iustice in execution, and of long experiēce in matters of warre, as witnesse his actes as well in the battaile of *Dreux*, as other places of worthy memorie: the rest appointed vnder him within *Niort*, left also the town together with the Lorde de la Brosse, gouerner there, retiring with. iij. hundred shot to *Rochell*. This was the same Lord de la Brosse, who with the ayde of the lorde de Pluueau made head ageynst the Conte du Lude at the siege aforsayd.

The kings brother finding the towne forsaken, entred without let: whether also came very shortly after, the king, the Quēene mother, and Cardinall of *Lorain*, being then nēer *Chynon*: they began ther to deuise and deliberate vpon their present busines, accompting it of speciall purpose, to recouer the Castell of *Lusignan*, wherin was gouernor the L. de Mirambeau, and that afore the Protestants had eyther renued their strength, or wel assured their present companies: In this mynd they dispatched forthwith certein to summon the Castell, who so preuayled with perswasions to the gouernour,

that

that eaſily inough he gaue vp the Caſtle only with liues and gwdes ſaued: certein days afore the battel, there were beſtowed in this hold fiue Cannons which diſcended to the catholikes by couenaunt: this was.iiij.or.v.dayes after the battell of *Mont-gomi our*. *Nyort* being thus abandoned, the Princes went to *S.Jean d'Angely*, the.ix.of this month,and ſo to *Saincles*, and bicauſe they gathered, that the catholikes wold beſiege it, they determined to mã it with great numbresof men of warre, cauſyng to enter forthewith the horſemen of the L. de la Motte, wyth certein fwtmen:likewiſe captein la Mures company,beyng of the regimen of the L.de Virieu:At that time was gouernor the L.d'Oryoll,a gentleman of *Saincton-ge*, who after was content to giue order to the policie and ſtate of the towne, leauyng the conſideration of matters of war to the L.de Pilles, whom the prince eſtabliſhed there for that purpoſe, and who as yet was not fully cured of the hurte in his thigh, receiued at the ſiege of *Poyctiers*. Yæ with the Souldiers and the reſte of the inhabitauntes, reſolued

to defende the Towne, and endure the siege. The morow after, the princes came to *Sainctes*, and there made their armie passe ouer *Charante*.

The tenthe of this sayd moneth, the Lord of Montbrun and Myrabell departed from the Campe to go into *Languedocke*, a iourney pretended by them long tyme before, so that they might lead thither their Regiments, and for this cause at the siege of *Poictiers*, as is aforesayde, the Lord de Pontais Marshall of the Princes Campe, aswell in theyr owne name as for other, Colonelles, Captains and Gentlemen of *Dauphyne*, were suters for leaue to goe for a certaine tyme into *Dauphyne*, and the more to enforce theyr motion, they shewed howe long they had followed the Campe, and that their Souldioures wearyed with so continuall warre, stode in neede to be relæued with the freshe aire and fellowshippe of their Countrey, and lastly as their generall feare to bee so euill wintered as the yeare before, driue diuers numbres to retire without order to the Townes holden by the Religion in *Vi-*

uares,

uares, where they had sure aboade, so if they bée not somewhat releeued of theyr long and lothsome trauell alwayes in a campe, it is also to be feared that by litle and little they doe not abandon their Enſignes, and leaue their Colonelles in the fields without Souldiors: The same being already reuealed vnto them by certaine numbers of their Soldioures, they could do no lesse than cõmend their sute with humble request in themselues for leaue and libertie to depart nowe that the siege of *Poictiers* is rayſed: The Princes answered that they coulde not order their request and satisfie the tyme together, bicause they were as yet incertaine what would bée the ende and issue of the siege, and therefore they thought it conuenyent that they taryed till the ende of the Monthe of September, hoping (after they had sæne the resolute procædings of the Catholyques) to bestowe their armie in garrisons to rest all wynter: This answer qualified their requests with expectation of ỹ end of September. When the armie being returned from the countrey of *Touraine*,

and

and soiourning nære to *Fay la Vineuse*, their sute was eftsones put vpon new tearms: for which cause the gentlemen, capteins, and colonels of those countreymen, assembled to deliberate vppon the motion: some were of opinion to pursue in generall a leaue and libertie of the Princes, seeing their tyme of September is expired: But others iudged the present season most inconuenient to entreate for leaue, considering the state & disposition of the warre, euery day enclinyng to battayle, where they were bounde in dutie to bee, onelesse they wold deface the honor of their actions passed. Which lasse opinion, so settled into the most of them, that they resolued vniuersally bothe to mortifie their desire to go home, and also to giue ouer to attempte further leaue, attendyng eyther by battayle, or by some happie peace, to make them selues free of the warre, and so returne and remayne quietly in theyr houses.

And thus the Lord de Montbrun and Myrabell remayned in the Campe vntyl the tyme wherein they thoughte to exe-

cute

cuſe theyr enterpriſe: wherein after they had communicated with the Lorde de Verbelet brother to the biſhop of Puy in *Auuergne*, and many other as wel of *Dauphyne*, as the countreys thereabout (as of purpoſe to haue their company in the voyage) they went to *Angouleſme*, to the end to tary there for their furniture and ſtrength.

This beeing knowne in the Campe, many came to *Angouleſme* to aſſiſt the voyage, ſo that they were in all, about foure hundred horſemen in very good poynte to fyght, with certeyn numbre of ſhotte on horſebacke, with the whyche the ſayde Lorde de Mountbrun, Mirabell, and Verbelet, departed the foureténth day of the moneth of October, and takyng theyr waye by *Periguenx*, came to *Solliac* the Mondaye the ſixténth of October, aboute two of the clocke at after noone. They thoughte there to paſſe *Dordonne*, but it was ſo ſwelled by the greate raynes falne certeyn dayes before, that it was not poſſible to wade ouer. By whiche difficultie they were con-

constrained to stay there, sendyng for suche boates as they could find, by which they beganne to ferry the same day and all the next night, not with such spede (in respect of their fewe boates) but certaine numbers were not yet passed in the morning. Which being espied of the Catholike garrisons thereby, and speciallye they of *Sarba*, sent out three score horsemen with certaine fotemen and Paysantes to viewe the number of suche as were yet to passe, and what watche and garde they kept. Who with others to the number of two hundreth, seeing neyther order vsed, nor any shot his matche kindled, fell vppon them, and discomfited them wythout resistaunce: manye were slaine, and the rest stript into their shertes, and so sent ouer the passage to followe their companie: Some vsing a spade aboue the rest in passing the day before, the better to refreshe them at their ease, were sette vppon in the night within their lodgings, and ledde away prisoners by the Catholikes: Amongest whom were the Lorde de Quintel, a *Dauphynois*,

phynois, Mormoiron de Veneſin, guide to the whole company, A Phiſition called M. Merle with three others: the Lord de Sarraz a Gentleman of Viuares, was taken by the ſame a little before, but forthwith ſet at libertie.

The noyſe which the Catholykes made in charging them in the water ſide, gaue the Alarum to thoſe that had alreadye paſſed the Riuer, being in a Towne not farre off, who falling forthwith into araye and order of defence, after they hadde taryed ſometyme to receyue them that eſkaped to their ſuccoures, began to marche towardes *Aygyer*, wherein they entred the nexte morning, and from thence wythoute other let, they went to *Orillac* in *Auuergne*, from whence they departed, as ſhall be hereafter declared.

After *Nyort* was taken, the Kings brother determyned to beſiege the towne of *S. Iean de Angely* in *Saintonge*, and for that ſame effecte drue hys armie and power on that ſide. The Lorde of Byron, marſhall

marshall of his camp, about the 5. of October, accompanied with certeine coornets of horsmen, came to sommon the towne for the King: to whom the garrison made an aunswer by the Lorde de la Ramiere; that they ment not to surrender the town by other composition than a generall peace including the publike quiet and profit of the realme of *Fraunce*, wherupon he returned. And captaine la Motte accompanied with xv. or xx. horsemen, went forth with to skome and skoure the waies within halfe a league about the townes, and specially of that syde to *Niort*; fyuding within a village certeine fotemen of the catholiks, wherof some were slaine, some put to flight, and thre or iiij taken and ledde prisoners into the towne.

In the meane whyle they of the towne prepared for the siege, vsing great deuyse and diligence in fortifying dyuerse partes of it, some did beate downe parte of the suburbes of *Aulnis* and *Tailleburg*, to cutte from the Catholikes all conuenient meanes to encampe there. Some fylled vp the ditches in necessarie

places

places, in effect they lefte nothing imperfect which necessarily belonged to the fortification of the towne, ẏ better to endure the siege. The L. de Pilles governour there for the matters of warre (as is sayd) made a viewe of the fotemen, whiche were a thousand or. xj. hundred of all sortes, as well straungers as others. Immediatly after this muster, the L. de Personne arrived there with xxx. or. xl. horsemen, and then, bycause they would omit nothing tending to the defence of the Towne, they beganne to make fire workes, with other artificiall engines to annoye the enimies.

About the xiiij. daye of this moneth the Kinges brother planted hys siege before *Sainct Iean d'Angely* about that of the clocke in the after noone. The L. de of Gouas regimen with certeyne other, was lodged in the Suburbes of *Aury*: dealing not that daye with the Suburbes of *Taillebourg*, as fearing they could not enter but with great perill. They within the Towne hadde forsaken this Suburbe, bycause they would not put theyr men to the hazarde in keeping it: Albeit, S. Iean de Angeli besieged.

the Catholikes forbare not to scale vpon it the nert daye, and lodge within it. The Protestantes fortifyed the Fort or place of defence without ỹ gate *d'Aubnis*, & filling it with earth, rammed vp the gate, omitting nothing necessarie, eyther for force or pollicie, wherein, to enforce a general diligẽce in their fortificatiõ, proclamations were pronounced thorow the Towne, that all people, as well men, women, as children, able or apte to trauell, should labour and worke at the rampiers, and that euery one should haue alwayes before his doore, three or foure sackes ful of dong, to be employed in necessarie places. According to these commaundementes, there was a common assistence at the rãpiers, as well of strãgers, as people of the towne, by whom was performed a wonderfull indeuour.

As soone as the Catholykes had made them selues Lordes of the Suburbes aforesayde, the Protestantes made a sallie with fortie horsemen, by the gate *De Matta*, and set vppon the Suburbes of *Aubnis*, where they killed foure or fyue men, and then fell on skouring the wayes to-

towardes *Nyort*, tyll the place of execution, where they founde an *Italian* on horsebacke, and brought hym into the Towne.

About the .xviij. day of this moneth, the Protestantes made an other sallie by the gate *d'Aulnis*, and issuing out aboue the forte, they descended within the ditche by a ladder: there were of this faction (and conducted by Capteyn la Motte.) Cl. souldioures with white shirtes aboue their garmentes, who charging so happily vpon the Suburbes *d'Aulnis*, founde the Catholykes playing at Cardes, and so without any watche to discouer them, they killed about three score or foure score Souldioures, and then retired vppon the falle trenche of the ditche by the helpe of their harquebusears, whiche were vppon the fort of the gate. They wanne in this exployte two fotemen enseignes. xl. or. l. harquebusears, certeyne morrions, corselets, and pollaxes of steele, whiche they caried into the towne, losing not aboue .ij. or .iij. of their companie.

The Catholykes in the meane whyle drue neare their Artillerie whiche they

planted so aptely in a vyne towardes *Nyort*, as it might beate as well the gate of *Nyort*, as the bulwarke of the *Port d'Aulnis*, and also the tower betweene the two gates. Their batterie which they bestowed there, was foure Canons and a Colueryne: Afore they discharged any batterie, they demanded to parley, & for that cause, would that the Lord of Pilles should haue come forth of the towne vpon their faith, which the Protestantes thought not conuenient for their safetie: albeit, in hys place, they sent oute of the Towne la Riuiere, who was no sooner without, than the Canon beganne to beate, whiche caused him to cutte off hys further proceeding with speedie returne.

Thus the batterie beganne the xvij. daye of October, beating the Tower of the Towne neare to the *Port d'Aulnis*, and continued all the daye, and towarde night it enforced a breach a fortie or fiftie pase wyde, whereuppon the Catholykes sent one of their companie to viewe it, who being come to the brink of the ditch, and discouering hym selfe to survey the breache, was killed with a shotte: so that

that

that daye paſſed without aſſaulte or any other ſpeciall attempte or acte. In the night the Proteſtantes with great diligence repaired their breache, and lette downe to the ditche certeyne labourers and Souldiours, to ryd awaye the ruyne and broken ſtuffs of the Wall faine into it. Theſe labourers and ſouldiours afore they came oute of the ditche, they ſette vp a pretie Wall of a mans height, to make the place leſſe acceſſible. Beſydes, the Proteſtantes keeping ſtyll a carefull mynde of their Towne and eſtate, conſidered diligently where, and howe they might bee annoyed by the batterie planted in the Wyne, whiche hadde there remeyned about eight dayes, withoute diſcharge of Canon: whereuppon they caſt a trenche wel flancked behynd the breach, vppon the whiche they beſtowed certeyne Veſſelles and hoggeſheades to paiſe their ſhotte. In the effecte, the breache was ſo ſupplied, as the place was ſtronger than afore.

From this batterie, the morowe after came certeyne thunders of the Canon

againſt the Forte of the *Port d'Aulnis*: and lykewyſe three or foure diſcharges againſt the Porte of *Nyort*, not forbearing notwithſtanding their firſt batterie. But ſeeing thys batterie, brought forth ſmall effecte (not many dayes after) they beſtowed in place of the Canons, fyue Colouerins.

Remouing the ſayd Canons to the entrey of the Suburbes *d'Aulnis*, both directly before and alſo ſo neare the ſayde Fort, that onely the ditche was betweene them. From thence beganne a vehement batterie againſt the ſayde Forte, as well by theſe Canons as the Colouerins planted in their place, whiche beſtowed certeyne bollettes flanker wyſe, within the ſayde breache euen to the Caſtell. The batterie continued all the daye, all that night, and all the nexte morrowe of one violent furie without ceaſing, ſo that both the Fort and the Portal (by whiche is the ordinarie entrie into the Towne) were almoſte beaten to ponder.

In the meane whyle, the Proteſtantes made a couert waye betweene the

the Forte and the gate, to the ende, that the ruyne falling from the gate, should not annoye nor hynder the entrey of the Fort.

After this long and vehement batterie, the L. de Guytinieres demaunded to speake with the Protestantes, and vnder the honoure and vertue of their word, entred the Towne the foure and twentie day of this moneth, abounte two of the Clocke at after noone. He laboured to induce them to render the Towne, but the Lorde de Pilles remayned constant in his firste answere, that there could no other price buy the Towne, than an assured peace, to the profitte and quiet of the Realme. Wherevppon the Lorde de Guitinieres returned againe and came to the Campe without other effecte of hys purpose.

Hee was no sooner out of the sayde Towne, then the Catholykes rushed fiercely to the assaulte so vnlooked for, that the Protestantes doubted of their sauetie, the rather bycause the assaulte was mayntayned as well at the breache

of the fort as on the right and left syde of it within the ditch, the better to come to the gats of the towne which they had battered (as you haue heard). And for their more easie comming to the breach of the forte, they had prouided great numbers of pyonners to beare sackes full of earth and cast them vpon the breach: who besydes turning vp ỳ earth, threw stones against the protestantes, by which they greatly greued diuerse of them: They presented vpon the breach .vj. target men followed with a good nnmber of shot, who albeit ventured farre to enforce the protestants, yet (being repulsed) they retyred without any great effects. This assault lasted from three of the clocke in the after noone tyll night, during the which was great waste of shot and powder by the protestantes in sustaining so hoat assault: in the nyght they fortified and repaired their breaches as well as they could, as they also forbare not to do euen in the tyme of the batterie, filling them vp as fast as they were made with sackes of dung. In thys night also they entrenched them selues within the fort, whereby the breaches, the morow after,

after, were put in defence.

Albeit the Lord de Sanſac (after the ſiege of *Charite*) was ſent for to go into *Touraine* to ioyne with the catholikes camps as is ſayd, yet (whether it were by counterma[u]ndement or other ſpecial occaſion) he ſtirred not from where he was: And yet in the ſame moneth of October, he beſieged the towne of *Noyers* in *Bourgogne*, the which without great reſiſtãce he toke by compoſition, the ſame notwithſtanding not obſerued, becauſe forty of the ſouldiers that defended it, beinge led to *Troy* in *Champagne*, and afore they entred priſon, were cut in peeces by the people.

After he had taken *Noyers*, he determined to beſiege *Vezeley* in *Bourgogne*, gouerned at that tyme by the Lord de Sarazyn. There was for the garde of it onely two companies of ſotmen vnder captaine Rybaupierre, and the young Lord de Sarazyn with two cornets of horſmen of the Lord de Bloſset, and of Belanſeau, with certaine numbers of gentlemen retyred thither to ayde the ſiege. The Lord de Sanſac had to furniſh this ſiege about .xvij. enſignes of ſotmen, whereof the Lord de Foyſly was

colonell of ten cornets of horsmen, foure cannons and two culuerines.

He arryued with his horsmen to survey the towne the first of October, retyring at night to lodge at *Aquiens* and *S. Pere*, villages scituate at the hil foote, vpon the toppe where of standes the city.

The eleuenth of the same moneth he made approche wyth three of his companies of footemen, at the gate *du Barle*, otherwise called *S. Stephen*: certaine of the towne, but specially the Nobility that were there, issued out, and repulsed presently the said three ensignes, whereof two were put to disorder and flight afore they could get to *Aquiens*, where they ment to make their retrait. In the chase were killed about fyre and forty, and as many hurt, all the Captaines, Lieuetenaunts, ensigne bearers, and sergeaunts of these two companies, were there killed, sauing three which were led prisoners within the towne: the thirde company hidde them selues within a tuft of vynes from whence (being not discouered) they retyred in the night to *Aquiens*, notwithstanding thys charge and chase, the Lord de San-

de Sansac, marched with his campe the satterday, the eyght of this moneth, and towards the euening inuyroned ẏ town, the same euenyng hée approched his artillery, which the tenth day followyng in the morning began to batter a Towre of the syde of the gate *du Barle*, right against the watring place, the same contynuing so vehemently two full dayes, that at the second dayes ende, a corner of the towre fell to the earth: The wedensday the twelfth day he remoued foure of hys pæces of the syde of *S. Pere*, thundring a new batterie against the gate called the wickette, aboue the which eyght ensignes of footemen came and pitched the thyrtenth of this moneth, remaining there till the whole armye discampped. The fouretenth day hée remoued also two of his péeces, and planted them agaynste a Tower called the *Colombs*, to the ende (wyth more ease) to batter the sayde wickette, agaynst the which the battrie endured till the next daye. When hauyng nowe beaten two breaches) hæ gaue the assaulte to them both at one instaunte, offerynge to scale on that

syde

syde of the *Cordeliers*: His assaultes were resisted, and his people so repulsed, that they were out of hart eftsones to return: and therefore the night following, aboute mydnight, he rayled his siege, and retired to *Auallon* hauing lost at the assaultes & in the time of the siege .iij. or .iiij. hundreth men as well footemen as horsemen: Of the Protestantes syde, there were slayne and hurte, only ten men, wherof the Lord Sarazyn was killed with the Canon, beeing in the first Tower that they battered, whome the Lorde de Blosar succeded in place and charge, chosen by the common voyce and opinion of the multitude, in respect of his vertue and wisdom in defence of the Towne. The Lord of Sansac rayled not his siege for other purpose thã to prouide other Canons, all his others beyng eyther crackt or burst in these batteries.

The Princes being at *Sainctes*, assone as they were enformed of the siege of *S. Iean d'Angely* determined to go into *Gascogne* with two or three thousand harquebusears on foote, and al their horsmen, leaning the remeynder of their footemen to ayde the Townes wherein were garrisons.

sons: they had two principall reasons to induce them to this iourney, as to draw the siege from *S. Jean d'Angely* esteming the campe would followe them, and also to ioyne with the Vicountes forces, ouer whom (as is sayd) the Mongomery commaunded. They reparted from *Sanctonge* about the beginning of the siege, and with their horsmen as well Frenche as Almayns, (who after this voyage had sent their cariage to *Roche*, and shotte on foote, whereof some were led by the Lorde de Rouray) toke their way towardes *Montauban*: And because ỳ riuer of *Dordonne*, (by which they must pas) was not at that tyme passeable without vessels, the Lord de la Bessonniere (by whose meanes as is afore sayd the towne of *Orgllac* was taken) departed with a hundred horses, and gathering together as many boates as he could synde along *Dordonne*, caused them to be brought to *Argentall*, to the end the Princes army staied not at the passage there, albeit comming thether about the xv. of this month, they were constrained to stay ther almost eight dayes afore their whole army could passe. In which meane

while

while certain of their army summoned ẏ
town of *Sourd* in *Auergne* to be rẽdzed to ẏ
Pzinces, to the obedicẽce & vse of the King.
wherunto as thei refused at ẏ firſt: ſo, cõſi-
dering ẏ cõdition of their owne ſtate, with
the pzeſent foꝛce of the enemy, yelded vpõ
couenaunt to ſet open the gates and pay
fiꝛe thouſand frankes, not to be commit-
ted to pillage: the L. of Montbrun and Mi-
rabell being come to *Orillac* (as is ſayde)
their companies lodged within a league
of the towne in a village called *Arpaon*,
to reſt their hoꝛſes which were weary wᵗ
long trauaile, where the L. de Montbrun
fell ſick of a cõtinuall ague, ẏ ſame partly
cauſing ẏ aboad & ſtay of ẏ army, albeit fee-
ling by ẏ courſe of his ſickneſſe, ẏ hee was
not able to make pzeſent departure from
thẽce, imparted ẏ ſame wᵗ the L. Mirabell,
to ẏ end ẏ voyage lingred no lõger, wher-
vpõ the L. Mirabel wᵗ. 4. C. hoꝛſmẽ put him-
ſelf on ẏ way ẏ. 24. of ẏ ſame mõth to per-
foꝛm his iourney into *Languedoc*: he had
(amongſt others) in his cõpany ẏ L. Foul-
ques, who not many dayes beſoꝛe came to
to ẏ ſaid *Orillac* wᵗ. lx. hoꝛſmẽ, of purpoſe to
accõpany the L. Mirabell: their departure
was neither ſo ſecret, noꝛ their ioꝛney ſo

surely conueyed, but the Papistes which were in certain townes & castells about *Orillac*, wer spedily aduertisred, who cõmaũded ẏ townes mẽ of euery village to soũd ẏ alarũ bell, to ẏ end to warne & discouer ẏ place thei passed by, & so set vpõ & discõfyt them. Accordyng to this charge the *Tocsain* was sounded at the same instant that the Lord Myrabell and his troupe discended from a hill .ij. leagues from *Orillac*, wherupon the garrison of *Roullac* (hauing seen the troup passe by thẽ in negligent order, and leauing wãll their owne charge made no small spede by a crosse waye a thwart the hill, & set vpon them sodainly in ẏ village where the *Tocsain* was sounded & the same in such subtill season & sort, as afore they were diseried) they killed .vj. or .vij. of ẏ *Mirabells* company & so retired, leading with them certain prisoner: ẏ troup notwithstanding mouted aboue ẏ village wher being ringed & drawen into battell order, they discouerd in ẏ tops of ẏ hils concours of people from all parts to intercept them in a strait by which they should passe their guydes (besides) bringing them further increas of fere & daunger by general flockes

The

the popular sort to set vpon them in that strait, whereupon they were constrained to turne backe, and retyre to their quarter of *Orpayon*, and there to consult of a safe meane to passe.

The Lord Verbelet, in the meane whils remayned at *Oryllac*, as gouernour in *Auergne*, vnder the princes, according to the authoritie gyuē him at his departure frō ỹ camp. Within few dayes after his comming to the towne, and being acknowledged of the garrison as their gouernor, ordeyned that three hundreth harquebusears on foote, and three hundreth pykemen shold bee enterteyned for the garde of ỹ towne: for whose pay he leuied of the inhabitants a loane of ten thousande Frankes, and so mustered his men of warre vppon the beginning of November.

And now (to let slip no necessarie matter passed in October) The Lord of Saint Heran gouernor for the King in *Auergne*, departing from *S. Floure*, with certeyne Gentlemen of his trayne, came to the castel of *S. Sulpice*, wher knocking with some inciuill vehemencie at the posterne, the Gentlewomā of the place, whose husband

with

with certaine souldiers, and garded the Castell, discended and simply opened the gate, to whom the Lord de S. Heran sayd he was come thether to bestow garrison in the Castell: the gentlewoman answered that this errand was without neede, because that as the place was already furnished, so her husbande (as she thought) would not admitte any newe numbers, wherewith as she offered to haue shut the gate & returne into the Castell, the Lord S. Heran thrust so rudely at the gate, that the gentlewoman being throwne to the ground, he entred the gate by force vpon her, by whose skrike or crye, one of the housholde seruauntes discended spedely, and seing his mistresse vpon the ground, discharged his pistolet, and hurt the Lord S. Heran in the arme, who also fearyng further perill, slong out of the posterne, which immediatly was shut vppon hym, albeit he caused all, or most of his troupe to remaine still afore the sayd Castell, to withstand that no man shold enter till he sent newe forces from *S. Flour*, whether as he spedely repayred, so he dispatched from thence certaine numbers of sotemen to

ioyne with the troupe hée had left afore the Caſtell, with charge not to departe till it were taken: M. de Salhans, to whome bothe the place and charge belonged, lay very ſicke, who in reſpect of his ſmall ſtrength hauing not aboue fyre ſouldiers, and withall douting ſpedy ſuccours, made no great reſiſtance but yelded the Caſtel by compoſition to haue only their lyues ſaued, whiche albeit was faithfully promiſed, yet traiterouſly performed, becauſe both her huſbande was killed, and ſhe led priſoner to *Saint Floure*, charged to be the onely cauſe of S. *Herams* hurt.

The taking of the towne of *Oryllac*, (whereof is ſpoke before) amazed greatly them of *Auergne*, wherefore hauing gathered people from many partes, determined to beſiege it, afore they within could haue meane to fortify themſelues. And for this purpoſe, the Lorde Rochebonne gouernour of *Puy* and the graunde prior of *Auergne*, with their regimentes of footmen, came to *Marzillac* in *Roargues*, attending there (as it was ſayde) certaine cannons

cannons which ſhuld be ſent from *Rhodes* to batter *Orillac*. In the meane while alſo the Lord de Saint Heran, with no leſſe diligence advaunſed at *S. Folure* the other forces and alſo the Nobilitie of *Auergne*, whom hee ſummoned ſpeedely to repayre thether: Albeit hearing in the heat of his diligence, of the Princes comming to *Argentall*, he let fall his enterpryſe.

The men of *Auergne* fearing the princes would ſeaſe vpon the lowe countrey called *la Lymagne*, & ther to winter, in reſpect of the generall fertility of that place, drew in troupes of paiſants & comminalties into the ſtraites of the moũtaines, by which they imagined the army ſhoulde paſſe, and there hewing downe greate numbers of trees, beſtowed them athwart the highe wayes to trouble the paſſage of the horſſemen.

The reſt of the countrey were beſtowed by the Lorde de S. Heran in townes and Caſtels, to the end they ſhould not be ſodenly taken: the princes beguyled their opinion as not paſſing ye way, but directed their iorny ouer *Dordone* & ſo into *Quercy*

and beneath *Cadenat*, paſſed the Riuer of *Lot*, and ſo from thence arriued at *Montaubon*, in Nouember. 1569.

The Lords de Mirabell and Foulques, (hauing remained about *Orylla*, ſince the charge they hadde neare to *Rolliat*) toke way about this tyme with their troupes to ende their voyage: who paſſing the riuer of *Lot* beneath *Cadenat*, and after they had trauerſed the mountaines of *Rouarges* and *Sauennes*, arriued withoute let at *Prinas* and *Aulbenas*, townes in *Viuarez*, holden by thoſe of the religion.

The ſiege continued all this whyle afore *S. Jean d'Angely*, where the King, the Queene mother, and Cardinal of Lorrain, were in perſone. The morrowe after that the breache of the Fort was aſſaulted, the King procured the proteſtants to be commoned withall, to the ende to render the Towne by compoſition: Wherein they vſed this perſuaſion, the rather to entice them, that his Maieſtie hadde determined to erect a puiſſant Armie to make warre in *Allemaigne*, wherein as they might reade that ſeruice in ſpeciall turne, ſo his Maieſtie was carefull not to ſpill men of

ſuch

ſuch experience & value, and otherwayes, if they would not embrace his Maieſties offer and compoſition, he would thunder vppon them all hys forces till he hadde wonne the Towne. They aunſwered as before, that they would not render the Towne till there were a peace aſſured to the profit & quiet of the whole realme: wherevppon the King required to ſpeake with the Lorde de Perſonne, as well in cauſes concerning the Towne, as to ſende him to the Princes in the meane and matter of peace: Whereunto the Proteſtantes condeſcended, and ſent oute of the Towne the Lorde de Perſonne, receyuing in hys pleadge and hoſtage the Lorde de Guyteniers. After the King hadde conferred with the Lorde de Perſonne, they grewe to capitulations as followed:

First, that if the Lorde de Pilles were not ſuccoured within ten dayes, to render the Towne to the King, their lyues and goods ſaued.

2 That for the aſſurance of this, there ſhould bée deliuered in hoſtage .ij. Knights of the Order, and they to bée ſent eyther

to *Rochel* or *Angouleſme*, at the Princes ſtantes choice.

3 That during this ſpace of .x. dayes, truce ſhoulde bee betweene them, with charge that neyther they ſhould fortifie in the Towne, nor they without vppon their trenches, nor yet approche the wals of the Towne.

4 Laſtely, that in the meane whyle the Lorde de Perſonne ſhould go to the Princes with a Gentleman of his Maieſtie, to treate of peace. Accordyng to the whiche the ſayde L. de Perſonne with the Kings Gentleman went to the Princes in the Gentlemans place the L. de Guytiniers was ſent oute of the Towne to the Campe.

They which the Princes lefte (as you haue hearde) at *Sainctes*, to defende the Towne, maynteyned their charge tyll now. And hearing that *Sainct Iean d'Angely* was in parleye, and at point to yéld, fearing withall, that it was their lot and turne to bee beſieged nexte: They forſooke the Towne and retired to the other garriſones whiche were theraboute: wherin the King forgatte not to embrace the

oppor-

opportunitie, sending forthwith certayne companies to seaſe vppon it, to the ende, that by that meane the waye myght bee cloaſed from them of the Religion, beyng at *Angouleſme* and *Coygnac*, to goe or come to *Rochell*: Lykewyſe they of *Rochell* should bee barde to ſende ſuccoures to them.

The Lorde of Bricquemau laye all this whyle in the Towne of *Bourg-dieu* in *Berry*, (as hath bin ſayde) by reaſon of his ſickeneſſe: During whoſe aboade there, his troupes made ordinarie warre vppon the garriſon of *Chaſteau-roux*, vppon *Indre*, wherein the Lorde of the place reteyned three companies of ſouldiers for the Catholykes. There were often incurſions & enterviewes betweene them: the ſame continuing almoſte ſixe weekes, in which tyme were killed of the one and other ſyde, almoſt two hundreth men. After the ſayde Lorde Bricquemau was reſtored to health, he retired in thys moneth of Nouember with his troupes to *Charitié*.

During the ſiege of *S. Jean d'Angely*, ỹ town of *Nimes* in *Languedoc* was taken

by the religion the xv. of this moneth, and by this meane: There is a myne in the towne neare to the walles, and to make it grynde, there comes a spring or fountayne not farre of, throwe a sluse or creuish in the wall dressed with grates or barres of yron: They of the religion in that countrey practised intelligence wyth the myller, by whose ayde they plackt vp by night the sayd yron grate, and so conueyed into the towne by that creuish and channell, about a hundreth souldiers, who hid them selues within the myll, attending the houre to execute their enterprise, in the meane while they sent from *Pryuas* and *Aubenas* two hundreth horsemen, and euery one a harquebuthear behynde him, who being in good point afore the gates of the towne at the houre appointed, they within the mill issued out, and got to the gate, which with certaine engines and instrumentes apt to countermyne the locke, they set open, and so the companies without, entred & made themselues Lords of the town: the Lorde of *S. Andre* gouernour there, considering of his present perill, thought to saue hym-

selfe

selfe in the castell, albeit as he lept out of a window he brake his leg and so was taken, dying within two dayes after; there were slayne in the towne at this entrie about a hundreth or fyre score men, and within fewe dayes certaine ministers of Justice: Incontinently arriued at *Nimes* the Lord de S. Romain brother to the L. de S. Chaumont, sent thither by the Princes to gouerne in their absence the countrey of *Langnedocke*, he had with him in companye a great number of horsmen, besides many that came to him as the Lorde de Foulques, with the troupes which he brought from the camp. In the meane while they of the castell denied to render, making marueious defence, notwithstanding they were but fewe in number: there were sundry attempts in vaine to winne them, with certaine mynes forting to no effect, and yet after certaine monethes the Castell was put into the handes of them of the towne.

And now touching the siege of *S. Iean d'angely*, it hath bene sayd that the Lorde de Pilles promised to render the towne if he were not reskewed within ten dayes,

which being passed, & he voyd of succours, the L. of Byron summoned him to his promisse, to whom the L. de Pilles aunswered, that albeit he beleued that either they had stayed the L. de Personne there, or els where, or at least had not sent him to the Princes, yet if they woulde inlarge hys tearm, he would render the towne, wherupon they gaue him .ij. dayes more, wtin the which he dispatched forth of the towne by the port *Matta*, a gentleman to go to *Angoulesme* & prouide succors. In ỳ meane while, the thursday the .xviij. of Nouember the L. de Guytiniers entred the Towne with certaine captaines and marshalls or harbengers for lodging, wyth intent to take possession of the towne, wherof Guytyniers gaue this manifest inkling in saying to the L. de Pylles, that as that night he gaue ỳ watch their charge, so it should fall to his lot to do it the next day.

The gentleman sent to *Angoulesme* for succors vsed such diligence as the L. de S. Seuerin accompanied with .l. or .lx. gentlemen on horsbacke, entred without let *S. Iean d' Angely* by ỳ port *Matta*, the fryday being the .xviij. of this month, which as it

chaunced

chaunced contrary to the general opinion of the catholickes, so it amazed most of all ỳ L. de Guityniers, thinking nothing lesse than to go out of the towne againe: albeit seing in the friday morning certain numbers of straunge gentlemen mustring in cõpanies about ỳ town, he chaunged his opinion and was forthwith put out of the town wt such as entred with him notwithstanding the cõming of these succors: ỳ L. de Biron cõmoned with ỳ L. de Pilles at ỳ gate of *Nyort*, whõ as he sũmoned to performe his promis to ỳ King in yelding the town, the day of cõuention being erpyred, so L. de Pilles told him that he had receiued succors, and therfore discharged of his promisse to render ỳ town, wherin ỳ L. Byron raueled wt him in that his rescue came not from ỳ princes, with perswasion also that he should not stand so much on the help of foure or fiue horses come to him, and therupon caused to be read alowde the capitulations agreed vpon betwene thẽ. The L. de Pilles was constant in his opinion, alleadging ỳ of what value or numbers so euer hys succours were, they were suche as both suffised hys neede and

contented him, charging them vppon the instant to drawe backe from the walles. Immediately the batterie began of freshe, as wel vpon the old breach which was vpon the forte or towre of the wall, as against the forte of the gate *a' Aulins*, and also against the castel, against which were bent three cannons: this battrie brought downe to the earth the castell gate, from which, they went vppon a bastion or platforme of earth before the castell: this being well noted of the protestantes, they made an other passage within the ditche, beneath the first, and neare to that bastyon of earth, they made an opening or windowe in the wall of the towne, without the which and within the ditche they set vp a close pale or couert to flanke the Castell. In the meane while the Catholikes growing colde in their battrie, and yet continuing it eyght dayes, beate downe a part of a towre of the Castell of that side to ỳ subburbs of *Taulebourg*, called the hangmans Towre, together with a great ruine of the walles from the castel to the olde breach.

During this battrie, the protestantes made

made a ſally with fifty or ſoxty horſmen, and three or foure hundreth footmen by the gate *Nyort*, vppon the which they erected a brigde of woode to diſcende to the ditch.

The horſmen of this ſally were led by captaine la Motte, who charged vpon two cornets of horſmen which were in garde on that ſyde to *Nyort*, wherof certaine were killed, and ſome loſt their ſtanderds, and one of their enſigne bearers led hurte into the towne, whereof he dyed forthwith: the footemen were gouerned by diuers Captaines, who, charging the Papiſtes in their trenches, made them forſake them, and loſe their culuerynes, which were forthwith choked and fyre put in fyue or ſix barrels of powder. They toke alſo in this diſaray an enſigne of the footemen, with many other armes and armors of the Catholikes, carying all into the towne whether they retyred aſſone as they had effected their enterpryſe: they killed in this ſally about thyrty or fortie Catholikes, and loſing but one of theyr owne which was hurt in the retraite, beſydes him that ſet the powder on fyre, who was a litle ſinged.

Not

Not many dayes after this sallie, the Catholikes remoued their Canons planted in the entrye of the Suburbs *d'Aulmis*, and pitched them vppon the brinke of the ditche on the right syde of the Castel, very neare the battered fort of the gate. There were in this batterie six Canons, beating as well within the entrey of the sayd fort, as against the Wall from it to the Castel, which was also beaten with the other three Canons afore sayde. The Colueirins ceassed not also to thunder as well flankerwyse as to the olde breache.

This batterie was of such violēt force, that in.iij. dayes and an halfe (which was the space it endured) there were discharged aboue xij. or xvj. hundreth shots of Canons, and many killed that labored to relieue the breache. In which vehement extremitie, the L. de Pilles sent oute by the *Port Matta*, the same Gentleman, whom he vsed afore in the supplie of succoures: by whose second diligence, the Lord de S. Auban, a gentleman of *Daulphine* accompanied with. xl. horssemen, enterprised to come to the relefe and succoure of the

sayde

ſayde Towne: Who (notwithſtanding) was ſo encountered in the waye, as he was forced to retire with the loſſe of three of his people, and alſo the Gentleman his guyde.

The xxix. day of Nouember, Sebaſtian Luxenbourg, Coûte *de Martigues*, knight of the Order, Capteyne of fiftie men at armes, and Lieutenaunt generall to the King in his Duchie and countrey of *Biſcay*, beyng at the batterie, was ſtroken in the head with a harquebuſhot, whereof he dyed, to the generall griefe of the Peopliſtes.

In the beginning of December, about nine of the clocke in the morning, the Catholykes demaunded to parley with the Lorde de Pilles, whereunto he liſtened with leſſe difficultie, in reſpecte he was not furniſhed wᵗ munition of warre for one aſſault more if it had bin offered, neyther had he hope to bee ſo ſpeedily ſuccoured as his perill required: which was the cauſe that the ij. of this moneth, after he had eſtabliſhed extreame actes and prouiſions for the garde of the ſayd Towne, he was en-

enioyced to render it vpon the couenantes followyng:

1 That the Protestants should depart the Towne their goods saued, with their horsses and armour and banner displayed.

2 That they should not beare Armes for the generall cause of Religion in. iiij. monethes after.

3 That their whole companies, as well strangers as inhabitauntes, might retire whither they would in all suretie.

4 That they should be safeconducted to their place of suretie where so euer it were, by the Lord de Byron: according to which composition the morrow after, the iij. of this moneth, S. *Jean d'Angely* was yelded into the handes of the Lorde de Guytonniere. The Lord de Pilles departing the same daye about noone, by the *Port de Mars* with. viij. hundreth footemen of all sortes, and about. C. horsemen, taking bys way towardes *Angoulesme*. Notwithstanding, the conduit and presence of the sayd Lorde de Byron, the most parte of the footemen were spoyled and diuerse slayn, and the baggage of the horsemen taken against their promisse of fayth. During

this

this siege, dyed in the towne about a hundreth souldiers & certain nũbres of laborers: of ỹ catholiks side, without ỹ town, dyed alwell of ỹ hand of the enemy as by diseases, aboute two thousand, amongst which were many great Lordes, gentlemen and Captaines slaine, as the greate Maister of the artillery, whose office was giuen to the said Lorde de Byron: the gouernment of the towne was giuen to the Lord de Guitiniers, and for the garde of it, the king bestowed eight cõpanies of footemen. The same day the king, Queene mother, the Cardinall of Lorrain, with diuerse great Lordes of the Court, entred the towne, and visited alwell the forte of the garde d'*Aulnis*, and the Castell, as the first breach of ỹ Tower on the wall, & so returned to their places, where they were lodged afore.

Certaine of the Catholickes (immediately after the towne was geuen ouer) went towardes the yles of *Marans* and *Marennes*, holden of long by them of the religion, from whence they were nowe withdrawen by special commaundement from *Rochell*, whereby the catholickes en-

tred and sealed vppon them wythout resistaunce.

In this time were executed in Fraunce certaine iudgements diffinitiue, pronounced afore against those of the reformed religion, whose processes were begon and pursued by the kings procurers from the beginning of ỹ warres, aswel against such as were out of the realme, as those that maintained part with the Princes. The first sort forsoke the realme immediately after the second peace, as being denied to enter their houses & goods contrary to the couenauntes of the same, and lesse able to liue (without mortall perill to their persons) in the townes of their propper habitation, being filled with garrisons of the contrary faction, as hath bene touched in the beginning of these discourses: the other sorte, (forsed eftsones to fall into armes) were knit and tyed to the army of the Princes, to resist the voluntary infringers of the peace, and coniured enemies to the whole realme: both the one and other were proceded agaynste by personall adiornements in three short

dayes

dayes, and for default of apparance their goodes were ſeaſed to the Kinges vſe, and gouerned by ſpeciall Commiſſioners of ſequeſtration: many vile officers buſied themſelues to effect the execution of their goodes: in many prouinces the ſaid iudgements did ſuſpend and hang, vntill after the battell of *Montgontour*, when they awarded generall and ſpædy proceſſe againſt all men by defaultes, proceeding to execution in *Effigie* and adiudication of their goodes to the King, wherein (ſuche was the liberall zeale of the Iudges) that they executed by *Effigie*, ſuch as were dead long tyme before.

It hath bene ſaid before that ỹ L. de Sanſac left the ſiege of *Vezeley* by reaſon hys cannons miſcaried: and nowe hauyng gotte newe prouiſion of Artillery to the number of twelue or thyrtene pæces, and being withall aduertiſed by certaine of the Towne of *Vezeley* that the Lorde de Traues, with a great parte of the Nobilitie preſent at the firſt ſiege, were departed and lefte the Towne, came to beſiege it of freſhe: Hee battered ſtill

the tower of ỹ *Port du Barle*, right against the watering place: ſone after he remoued his batterie to that ſyde of the gray Fryars, following with ſo vehemẽt an aſſaulte, that they came to hande ſtrokes vppon the breaches, albeit he was repulſed. During this ſiege, Albert de la Chaſſe, a Bourgeys of the Towne, wrotte letters to the Catholykes, reuealing the particular ſtate of the Towne: Ye threw his letters ouer the wall into a fielde where the Catholykes came and found them: and as he was going to the Wall with a letter, readie to conueye to the enimie, he was taken with the facte, and charging a ſchole maiſter, as partie to hys treaſon, were both hanged forthwith.

The batterie was ſuch, as there were ſpent aboue thrée thouſande and fyue hundreth ſhottes of Canon, and all not able to force the Proteſtantes, which made the Lord Sanſac rayſe his ſiege the. xviij. of December. 1569. loſing in this ſiege about. xv. hundreth men, amongſt whome the Lorde de Foyſsy, Colonell of hys footemen was hurt to death with a ſhot vppon the trenches. Within the Towne, amõgſt

others,

others, M. Iaques Perrin, a Minister, was killed with a Canon.

The warre dyd still aggrauate in diuerse places of the Realm contrary to the opinion of such as thought it should haue qualified and vtterly quenched by the battaill at *Montgontour*. They of *Chartré* (wherof hath bin spoken before) strengthned them selues with great numbers of men of warre comme with the Lorde de Bricquemau and Borry, with their retinue: they mayntayned ordinarie warre against ỹ garrisons of the catholikes thereaboutes, making many enterprises, & one winning of an other.

The L. de Lespau a gentlemã of *Berry*, & one called la Rose, sergeant maior to *Sancerre*, attẽpted an enterprise vpõ the town of *Bourges* in *Berry*, by meane of intelligence with a Souldiour of the Towne, called Vrsin Pallus, to whom was promised a great summe of money with a bill for the assuraunce payable within two monethes after hee had satisfied hys promise: This enterprise hadde bin of long practised, and for the executiõ of it, the parties to the practise, imparted it with the

Lorde de Bricquemau, de Guercy (Lieutenant to the Lorde Admirall, ouer hys men of Armes, and Gouernour at the present of *Charyte* for the King, vnder the Princes) to the Lorde de Borry, Baron of *Reury, des Essarts*, with others Lords and Captaynes in those quarters: Who vnderstanding the enterprise at large with the meanes to execute it, iudged with it as a thing verie conuenient to be pursued.

This Vrsyn Pallus in the meane while reuealed it to the Lorde de la Charstre gouernour of the towne of *Bourges* and countrey of *Berry*, and also to Capteine Martyn kæper of the greate towre of *Burges*, who aduysed him to enterteine the enterprise and assure to them of *Charite*, day, place and meane to effect it, who lykewyse applyed him selfe to their instructions.

In the meane while the sayde Gouernour of *Charstres* omitting no preparatius fitte to welcome them, deuysed gynnes of fyer and traynes of powder within the ditches of the place assigned: He bestowed also two grates, the one at the entry

of

of the little Porte, and the other at the doze oz ſalſe porte by whiche they enter into the greate towze: bringyng laſtly into the towne diuerſe hozſemen and fotmen *Italians*, foz their better ſuretie and defence.

The daye and howze ſpeciall foz this purpoſe, was aſſeigned by the ſayd Pallus, on S. Thomas night, the one and twenteth of December at two of the clocke at after midnight, whiche they of *Charite* fayled not to obſerue in poynt. And bycauſe they were diſperſed in diuerſe places, the place of generall meeting was at *Baugy*, a Caſtell taken befoze by the barron of *Reury*, about ſix leagues from *Bourges*: There met about a M. oz twelue. C. harquebuſheares on foote of the troupes of the Lozde Borry and Loruaye, with three cozpets of hozſemen guided by the Lozde Bricquemau, all which in very good poynt obſerued both the houre and place aſſeigned called *la Grange Francois* halfe a leage from *Bourges*, where lykewyſe mette them the ſayde Vrſin Pallus, aſſuring them ſtill of the facilytie of the enterpziſe,

and that he bring them to the great tower without daunger, whereunto (to couer all cause of doute) hee offered to bee their first leader.

They of the religion vnder the fayth of his worde, made march first and formost, with him the Lorde de Lespau, accompanied with twelue, aswell Captaines as souldiers, and entred by a wicket towarde the fort of the false port, where they pitched ladders to enter within ỹ false port, which was fyue foote aboue ground. After him entred the baron Reury with fiue and twenty men, and then the Lord de Sarts with fifty souldiers to sustaine the first: but as his troupe entred, the cordes of the grate were cut, when they also within applyed their seuerall engynes to vse and put fyre to the traines, and at the instant the artillery bestowed in flanks thundred vppon them that were to enter, as also Captaine Martyn, with his number of armed men, charged such as were vnhappely entred, who seing them selues and enterpryse betrayed, deuised and labored for their safety aswell as they could: some lept from the wall downe, some gat out

of

of the grate, the same being somewhat hyer because *Buysiere*, stewarde to the late Lord d'Autricour was inclosed vnder it, being notwithstanding taken frō thence by his company, who not able otherwyse to effect their enterpryse, were constrayned to retyre.

They killed of thē of ẏ Religion twelue or fourtene afwel captaines as souldiers, and almost as many kept prisoners within the towne, besydes such as were hurt, the Lord de Lespau, the baron of Reurye, de Lessarts, des Milles, with certain other were taken within the grosse towre.

After this, they of *Bourges* fearing ẏ courses ẏ they of ẏ religion made euen to their gates, aduertised the king of their necessity, who succored them spedely with sixe cornets of horsmen, which had bene before at the siege of *S. Iean d'Angely*, they arryued at *Bourges* vppon the ende of December.

The Princes being come to *Montauban*, (as is sayd) executed the cause of their comming, adioyning to their army the forces of the two Vicounts and Montgomerye.

In this time the king sent back to *Poyetyers*, the Duke d'Aumall, with three cannons, and one culuerine guyded by the Lord de Gouas and his regiment of fotemen: And so bestowing his campin garrisons to wynter (lycensing afore the *Italiãs* to go home) his Maiestie came to the Towne of *Angiers*, wherein hath bin since (as is sayd) certain conference for peace.

(.·.)

Imprinted at London, by
Henry Bynneman, dwelling in Knight
Ryder ſtreat, at the ſigne of
the Mermayde:
For *Lucas Harriſon* and
George Byſhop.